IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th Apl.	MOLDAVIA	16000	....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	16000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6900	MACEDONIA	16500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
31st "	MOOLTAN	11000	....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HINDOSTAN	7000	....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6900	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	13000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	16000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION for a limited number of Passengers available in the pleasure Cruise Steamer "CLEVELAND," 17,000 tons, sailing 24th April, for Naples via Suez and Port Said. For rates and particulars apply to

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Caersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Gisela ..	4260	....	7th May 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 11th April	6 a.m. direct.
Lunga	2185	Mon. 14th April	11 a.m.* P.D. & O. M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 17th April.	9 a.m. †C.M.

‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 12th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	„ 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 15th „
†Lindula	3358	„ 29th „

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th April, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'elles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7810	8 July	26 July	30 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lisbon*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	25 „	.....
City of Poonah	7467	20 „	27 „	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta	5415	25 „	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London †	9030	2 Oct.	8 „	22-23 „	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 „	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta	7630	11 „	18 „	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 „	29 „	13 „	.....
New Tyne Steamer	9030	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 „	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 „	21 „	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 „	3 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	891	429	643
London (via Marseilles)	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	454	764

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord Deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

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KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

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BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Maadalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Nuwara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tihling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

Comparison of Quality is unnecessary as Noiseless Napier Quality is already an undisputed asset, but a wrong impression does exist about Noiseless Napier prices. We therefore cordially invite

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF NOISELESS NAPIER CARS.

15 h.p. 4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase) with Torpedo Body, Hood and Screen... Rs 7,162-8-0
15 h.p. 4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase), including light "All-Purpose" body ... Rs. 9,000-0-0
15 h.p. 4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis de Luxe with model de Luxe Landaulette, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 9,975-0 0
30 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo body including Hood and Screen including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 11,482-8-0
30 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Saloon body including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 13,350-0-0
30 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Landaulette body, including wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... Rs. 13,050-0-0
38·4 h.p. 6 Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo Body, Hood and Double Screen, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 15,640-0-0
38·4 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis and Landaulette body, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 17,025-0-0
59·9 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Torpedo body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 19,315-0-0
59·9 h.p. 6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Pullman body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 21,900-0-0

Lamps and horns to device extra.

To the above prices should be added Packing Charges, Insurance, Shipping Charges and Freight London, plus Customs Duty and Clearance Bombay.

PLEASE SEND FOR A CATALOGUE OF NAPIER CARS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable,
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE TO HEALTH IN THE PAST.

TAKE

AGUE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS. FEVER.

Price Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 20 per cent. on the paid up Capital (Rs. 10 per Share), for the year ending 31st December, 1912, will be paid to Registered Shareholders,on and after MONDAY, the Fourteenth day of April, 1913, at the Offices of the Company, "Oriental Buildings."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY the 18th day of April, 1913, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss account up to 31st December, 1912.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April, 1913, to the 3rd day of May, 1913, both days inclusive.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY the 18th day of April, 1913, at 3-5 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April, 1913, to the 3rd day of May, 1913, both days inclusive.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY the 18th day of April, 1913, at 3-10 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April, 1913, to the 3rd day of May, 1913, both days inclusive.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY the 18th day of April, 1913, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th day of April, 1913, to the 3rd day of May, 1913, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 Dept A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of April, 1913, at 3-20 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st December, 1912.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Sir Sassoon David Bart. and Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia in place of Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy and Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

4.—To elect a Director in the place of the one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

5.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

6—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of April, 1913 to the 3rd day of May, 1913, both days inclusive.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of April, 1913, at 3-25 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To confirm the appointment of the Auditors, for the years 1912-13.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,

Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of April, 1913 to the 3rd day of May, 1913, both days inclusive.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 17th day of April, 1913, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Peons and others.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.H.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 7th April, 1913.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage
Obtainable Retail from
Messrs. **BRANDON & CO.,**
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. **DENISON & CO.,**
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg, Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Special Engagement of the Master MAGICIAN
MINO (THE MYSTIC).
In an entire New Programme of Mystical Illusions and Wonders
— ALL NEW TO BOMBAY —
DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIS LATEST CREATION.
OUR CINEMA PICTURES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING.

POLIDOR IN SEARCH OF HIS UNCLE ..... (Comic).
RIVER LOING ..... (Travel).
A SUPREME MEETING ..... (Drama).
GAUMONT GRAPHIC ..... (Illustrated News)
AMERICAN WAR ..... (Drama).
FOR BABY'S LIFE ..... (Drama).
DIDLEDUMS DIDDLES THE POLICEMAN. (Comic).

PRICES AS USUAL.

TIME.
FIRST SHOW ..... 6-45 to 8-15 P.M
SECOND SHOW ..... 8-30 to 10 P.M
THIRD SHOW ..... 10-30 to 12 P.M.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
PRIZES GIVEN AWAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the 16th ANNUAL GENERAL Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 10th April, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 20th March, 1913.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2 Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh. 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat. 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains, and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF "COTTON WASTE COLOURED SOFT FOR CLEANING PURPOSES."

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office, at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1913, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The approximate consumption is 4,500 cwts. during 12 months, and delivery must be made at Lahore, but consignments may be booked from Outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.

2. Form of Tender can be obtained on application by approved Contractors from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of Waste Tenders far must not exceed one pound in weight, otherwise Tender will not be considered; they should be legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers, and be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, not latter than 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1913.

4. Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in cash or Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Cotton Waste" and his receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 on other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

6. No Contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders, unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present, should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders except the names of the Contractors or Firms whose Tenders have been received.

7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 26th March, 1913.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Hemp, damaged by Fire and Water. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Akbar Press," near the Carnac Bridge, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

A large number of bales and a large quantity of loose hemp, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Umerkhady Road.
Suit No. 263 of 1911.
Sukubai, wife of Mahomed Ali Adamji,
Vs.
Vazirabai, widow of Usaf Ali Mahomed Ali and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above Suit and persuant to the decree dated 17th January, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY Thursday, the 10th inst. at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction in the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of Oomerkhady Road in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 6/9 — square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 3549, 3550, and Street Nos.67-69-71-73, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Mahadoo Patia Vilanker, on or towards the west by the property of Mooman Gangji on or towards the north by Oomerkhady Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Gangji Cakoo Gurday.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdhurlal, Attorneys to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 31, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 185 bales of Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1913, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

About 185 bales of cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO MORROW FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1913, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge :—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage Parcel, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, SATURDAY 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
Each Night at 6-30 and 10.
COWEN COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY.
NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. NEW JOKES.
Full Film Programme.
FRIDAY, 10 p. m.
JIU-JITSU FINAL.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
SIR MARK ANTON
The great Protean Actor. First Gala performance of
CAUGHT RED-HANDED!
Musical Burlesque Drama in One Act by Sir Mark Anton.
To be followed by impersonations of Sir Mark's Cosmopolitan Concert Review.
NAT CLIFFORD,
In His Wonderfully Dramatic Study.
DARTMOOR
MELROSE & FRANKLIN
In their Mirth Provoking Sketch
THE TRAMP & THE MAID
OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
Another Triumph for Bourne and Shepherd
ARRIVAL OF
LORD & LADY WILLINGDON.
LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THE GATE OF INDIA.
Garden Party and Fete to
LORD & LADY SYDENHAM,
Also their Departure from Apollo Bunder.
FULL COMPLEMENT OF HIGH CLASS PICTURES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CINEMA DE LUXE AND ALCAZAR.

The Cinema Theatres Co. have decided on and from Saturday next, April 12th, and every Saturday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, to take the Programme "en-bloc" Varieties and Pictures from the Cinema de Luxe for the 10 to 12 Performance only to the Alcazar Theatre, Kalbadevi, near the Maidania.

This should not inconvenience our numerous Patrons as the Alcazar Theatre in Kalbadevi Road is only two minutes' walk from the Cinema de Luxe and one minute from Maidania.

WE HAVE A MOST COLOSSAL "BILL," WATCH THIS SPACE CLOSELY FOR OUR NEXT PROGRAMME.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8, 4 and 2.

THE "ALCAZAR."
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
2 HOUSES NIGHTLY 2
Hours Show at 7 and 10.
THE GREAT
"ALVARO,"
King of Magicians and Illusionists.
NEW TRICKS. NEW ILLUSIONS.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PICTURES TO-NIGHT!
EXCLUSIVE "STAR" FILM.
THE WRECKER.
BEAR HUNT ROMANCE (Drama).
BETRAYED BY A KISS (Comic).
THE DEVIL'S GROTTO.
HIS WIFE'S TRIUMPH.
A PERFECT CURE (Comic).
COMMENCING SATURDAY, April 12th AND EVERY SATURDAY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.
THE WHOLE PROGRAMME.
ARTISTES & PICTURES
From the
CINEMA DE LUXE
For the 10 p. m. Performance only
In Conjunction with the
ALCAZAR PROGRAMME,
WILL APPEAR AT
THE "ALCAZAR"
TWO MINUTES FROM GAIETY THEATRE.
ONE MINUTE FROM MAIDANIA.
WE HAVE AN ENORMOUS ARRAY OF TALENT TO PRESENT.
Watch this space for further particulars
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
Prices—Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8, 4 and 2.
PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY 7 to 9.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT,
COLLEEN BAWN,
A Magnificent Drama
Taken from the Famous Play by
Dion Baucicault.
A GRAND IRISH PRODUCTION
3 parts—3,000 feet.
Every scene, including interiors, was made in Ireland and in the exact location described in the original play.
3 Shows Nightly
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY,
5-30 to 6-30.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

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FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY, as supplied to the British House of Commons, the leading Hotels, Clubs, Railway and Steamship Companies, all over Europe and America. Rs. 36 per case of dozen quarts, and Rs. 18 per case of dozen pints. Can be had at Messrs. MANECKJI & Co., Church Gate Street, and BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY, 28, Esplanade Road, Fort

DRY and AIRY STOREROOM or SAMPLE ROOM (about 50 by 20), REQUIRED, by European Company, suitable for storing advertising material. Must be adjacent to York Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Rent not to exceed Rs. 50 per month. Particulars and order to view to "STOREROOM," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

EXPERT BAZAAR SALESMAN REQUIRED, by Important European Company. Thorough practical experience absolutely essential. Must furnish guarantee. Apply stating qualifications, age, salary expected, when available to "BAZAAR SALESMAN," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

OFFICES NEAR THE DOCKS.—TO LET, 3 Rooms, large and airy with verandah. For full particulars apply, ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ltd., Post Box 194, Bombay.

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS (two) REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, by Important European Coy. Application by letter only (typewritten) stating experience, when available and salary required. Speed must exceed 70 and 35 respectively. Apply "Stenographer," P. O. Box No. 336, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/2 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET.—Colaba Reclamation 2nd Storey, Orient Building, up-to-date. European residences, open to sea view.—S. R. SUBEDAR, 85, Hornby Road.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Gentleman or Lady Typist. Apply to 573, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a CLERK (Native) for a newspaper office—neat handwriting and some knowledge of book-keeping essential. Salary Rs. 30 p. m. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 571, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans, Fraser & Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at Cawasji Patell Street, Fort, open on all sides. Rent Moderate. Apply Box No. 932, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for English Morning Paper. None but experienced, reliable men need apply.—Box No. 940, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, a smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, one who has worked in the paper line. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Manager, the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 918, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

High Court Suit No. 392 of 1910

Vazeerabai, widow, and others...Plaintiffs.

vs.

Abdool Tyeb Hooseinally and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Rustomjee Dhanjibhoy Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed prosperty on the premises :—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Parel Road and on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 412 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1516, New Survey No. 4524 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 8106, Street Nos. 596—598 and 600 and 2 at 18 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the road formerly known as the Obelisk Road and now known as Grant Road, on or towards the South by the road formerly known as Munshi Yakoob Street and now known as Bapty Road, on or towards the East by Parel Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by a public passage, which said premises are at present in the occupation of tenants of Adamally Shaik Ahmed.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at their office, in old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Dady Seth Agiary Lane and a piece of land at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in the undermentioned properties in one lot on premises at Dady Seth Agiary Lane property.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground formerly part of a piece of land or ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 1806, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 216, together with the messuage, tenements or buildings erected thereon and standing thereon, situate on the south side of Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 552 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Under C Ward Nos. 3923—3924 and 3925, Street Nos. 56 and 1 and 58 and bounded on the East by Cavel Street, on the West by a well, on the South by property of Rustomji Burjorji, on the North by Dady Seth Agiary Lane.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of new Salt Batty ground of the Foras Tenure, situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 19,560 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 275, 309, 357 and 358, New No. 12273, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 12-2763, 1A, 2A-2734, and 1A, 1B-3162 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1663 (1) (2) (3) and (4) and Street No. 6808 (a) and 68 (b) 68 (c) and bounded as follows :—East by the Salt Batty ground now, formerly partly belonging to Dadabhai Abhaji and partly to Mahomed Syed Currabhai, West by swamp ground, North by Salt Batty ground of Bhasker Pangaji, South by Salt Batty ground of Dadabhai Abhaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredas, Attorneys to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 552 Bales Raja Motilal Petti Mill's Yarn.

Under instructions from Raja Bahadur Motilal Motilal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on SUNDAY, 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Messrs. Venilal Vrijbhoocandas and Co., the following bales of yarn in the compounds of the Raja Motilal Petti Mills, at Parleo :—

152 bales of yarn No. 10 S, produced by the Raja Motilal Petti Mills.

400 bales of yarn No. 20 S, produced by the Raja Motilal Petti Mills.

Samples of the above can be seen in the Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co.—contd.

AUCTION SALE of the Valuable Bungalows known as "Clifton Villa" and "Clifton Cottage," at Khandalla, opposite the bungalow of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Baronet.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Shapoorjee Byramji Katrak, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the under-mentioned valuable bungalows, at Khandalla, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1913, at 5 p. m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 6688 8-9 square yards or thereabouts (a portion whereof is registered in the books of the Revenue Survey No. 131), formed into a separate Survey No. 230, together with messuage or tenement and two bungalows known as "Clifton Villa" and "Clifton Cottage," standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khandala, near the public road and opposite the bungalow of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Baronet, known as "The Dukes Retreat," in the Registration Sub-District of Maval, in the district of Poona, and standing in Survey No. 35 of Khandalla, and bounded as follows :—i. e. to say on or towards the North by the road leading to the barracks, on or towards the South by the open ground, belonging to the Government, on or towards the East by the public road from Poona to campolle, and on or towards the West by the open ground adjoining the barracks and the Protestant Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira Diwan, Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, at their office, No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned in Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immovable properties known as "Dereham Lodge," and "Melitta House," situate at Sleater Road, on the western side of Grant Road Railway Station, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the owners, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th day of April, 1913, sell by Public Auction in one lot the undermentioned properties, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1096·66 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or bungalow and out-houses known as "Melitta House" standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sleater Road, on the western side of Grant Road Railway Station, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other property, under Old No. 337-338 and new No. 13856, Old Survey No. 142 and New Survey No 1-7044, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D Ward No. 3713 (1) and (2) and Street No. 17 and 17A, Sleater Road, and bounded as follows :—i. e. on or towards the East by the aforesaid Sleater Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Madon Bhimji, and partly by the property of Bhewroobai, widow of Vithoba Ramchandra and others, on or towards the North by the property of Hormusji Shapurjee Seervai, and on or towards the South by the property known as "Dereham Lodge," secondly herein described.

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,750 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or bungalow, out-houses, stables, etc., known as "Dereham Lodge" standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sleater Road, on the western side of Grant Road Railway Station, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under Old No. 337-338 and New No. 13856, Old Survey No. 142 and New Survey No. 1-7044, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3713 (3) and Street No. 17 B, and bounded as follows :—i.e. on or towards the East by the aforesaid Sleater Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Madan Bhimji and partly by the property of Bhewroobai, widow of Vithal Ramchandra and others, on or towards the North by the property knows as "Melitta House" firstly herein above described, and on or towards the South by the property, formerly of W. L. Nicker but now of Vassanji Khimji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's China mail steamer China 4,161 tons, Captain C H S Tocque, sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc. with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C S Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hatumet, 2,584 tons, Captain J Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 7th March, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Serbiston, 1,450 tons, Captain J H Choat, arrived in Harbour on Tuesday, from Mauritius, with a cargo and sugar.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 798 tons, Captain M A Fanning, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Maculla, with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

The steamer Magdola, 2,134 tons, Captain W Galloway, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Finders Bay, with a cargo of timber.

The B I S N Co's steamer Islands, 3,360 tons, Captain J Maclearn, sailed yesterday, for Akyab, with ballast.

The steamer Abydos, 1,937 tons, Captain E S Davies, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The steamer Aviemoor, 2,582 tons, Captain J H Kalfford, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bargora, 1,908 tons, Captain F R Commack, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G R Elton, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain C F Osborne, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nuzento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx..... ..Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Scr St
R. I. M. S. Dufferin.....Comdr La Touche..... R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 9

Abydos	1939 Daber	Bo A Line Co
Aviemoor	2382 Kosfod	T Jewandas
Bektergen	2447 Haud	T & Co
Clout-ham	3875 Widdess	W & A G Co
Clan Macphee	3224 Day	W & A G Co
Crosby Hall	2595 McMillan	L'pool K N & Co
Delta	4780 Mattin	23-4 P & O Co
Denofairlie	3735 Thomson	K N & Co
Dulwich	2115 Cobb	T M & Co
Elea	2304 Warsoe	T M & Co
Faris	737 Coates	Arab Steamers
Huntsman	4327 Goldman	T M & Co
Hatumet	2584 Peters	T M and Co
Kasara	504 King	M M & Co
Kola	510 Elton	M M & Co
Mombasa	2787 Lacock	M M & Co
Marmaris	Comdr Muhlis	Turkish G Boat
Noor-el-Bahr	212 Mahomed	Nacoda
Ocana	2132 Barastram	T M & Co
Ormsay	2415 Borthwick	T M & Co
Pentakota	2709 Stewart	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	698 Nacoda	Nacoda
Serbistan	1850 Choat	
Urlana	3333 Wilson	M M & Co
Umzumbi	2134 Robertson	W & A G & Co
Virawa	2173 Owen	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Semiramis	2552	Pavissich		16-4	A L S N Co
B Hidalgo	2730	Harbord	Hull	18-4	J Finlay & Co
C and R Moltke'els	3084	Schrieder	Karachi	10-4	W & A G & Co
D & E Chantala	4949	Diamond			M M & Co
F Islanda	3360	Maclean			M M & Co
G St George	2673	Francis			W & A G & Co
H Praesident	2037	Schutt	Durban	17-1	A Strangers & Co
K Bombay Maru	3898	Tozawa			N Y Kaisha
M Bacca	3794	Potter	Ko'e	19-4	P & O Co
N Shirley	2192	Stone			T M & Co
O Moshtari	1817	Hughes		12-4	T Morrison & Co
P Ostmark	4399	Peter	Karachi	14-4	W & A G & Co
Q Rahmani	1373	Hughes	Jeddah	12-4	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sardegna	3525	Albert	E Line.
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool W & A G & Co
4 Mantank Point	3079	Carse	W & A G & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3769	Young	J Finlay & Co
7 Naderi	1168	Geddie	Aden T M & Co
10&11 Kt Errant	4779	Jones	Hull K N & Co
15 Berjora	1903	Cammank	M M and Co
16 Dunrobin	2319	Carr	Hamburg S & T M & Co
P & O Dock			
Rio Sado		Ortego	Port Gunboat H W P D
Mabanadi	549	Ahmed	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Esmail	Bo S N Co M W D D
Okara	3439	Hirst	M M & Co H W V D
Lhasa	949	Penny	M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Serbistan	Choat	M'tius M r 26
9	Hatumet	Peters	Cardiff, Mar 7
	Magdala	Galloway	P Bay, Mar 8
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi, Apl 7
	Hoseinie	Fanning	M'oulla, Mar 28

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	C of Benares	Miller	Liverpool
	Australien	Costa	Marseilles
	Cape Ortegal	McDonald	Kobe, &c
	Persia	Bartole	Kobe, &c
	China	Tocque	Shanghai, &c
	Islanda	Maclean	Akyab
	Aviemoor	Golfod	Calcutta
	Abydos	Davies	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday—

Steamer Barjora, Cammack, for Busreh, etc.
" Kola, Elton, for Busreh, etc.
" Circassia, Osborne, for Liverpool, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Virawa for Calcutta, etc
" Clan Macphee for Liverpool.
" Moldavia, for London, etc
" Maloja for London, etc
" Capri for Hongkong
" Hoosinee for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Co's s s Matiana left Suez on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

The British India steamer Co's s s Golconda left Marseilles homeward on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 9.

FOR HULL.

Knight Errant s—13,410 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

Hidalgo s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight Errant s—100 cwts, cashewnuts, B Jewandas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 5,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts gingillyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, G Shivji; 500 cwts myrabolams, J Nurbheram.

Mountank Point s—400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts castor seed, 2,000 cwts gingilly seed, 3,000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, B Jewandas.

Dunrobin s—2,000 cwts rape seed, 110 bales cotton, A Bleecheck and Co; 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Closby Hall s—1,400 cwts cottonseed oilcake, Jamsed Oil Mills.

FOR ANTWERP.

Shirley s—400 tons maganese ore, S Syndicate and Co.

Elsa s—319 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Unazumbi s—2,100 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—650 cwts myrabolams, P Mathooradas.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Mountank Point s—61 casks goatskins, Cox's Shipping Ag.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 9.

s. s. Hatumet from Cardiff, Agents, T Morrison and Co, 5,089 tons, Steam Coal, 1,140 tons, Coke.

s. s. Hoseinee from Muculla, Agents T M and Co; 1 case Dry fish, 40 bales small fish, 12 bales fish fins, 169 bales Cotton seeds, 40 bales cotton, 2 bales specie.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner held an inquest over the body of a Mahomedan girl named Noorbai (19).

The deceased lived with her husband, a butcher in Nagdevi-street. On Tuesday afternoon a neighbour hearing the sound of somebody falling peeped into the deceased's room and found her lying with her throat cut and a blood-stained razor lying by her side.

It was said that the deceased had for some time been of an irritable temper and grew excited over trifles.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATALITY ON BOARD SHIP.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of one Balbhadrasing Thakore, a dock labourer (30).

On Tuesday evening some wood was being taken on board the "Circassia" from a prow lying alongside, when a bundle fell down from a sling and dropped on the head of the deceased who was working on board the ship. He was seriously injured and was removed to the G. T. Hospital at once, but succumbed to his injuries the same night.

The jury returned a verdict of death from concussion of the brain caused by the fall of a bundle of wood from a sling. It was added that the sling was badly loaded.

THE DUNCAN-ROAD MURDER.

The Coroner's inquiry relating to the death of Mongibai a Hindu woman, who died from wounds alleged to have been inflicted by her paramour, Shamji Quderji; was concluded yesterday.

The jury was of opinion that death was due to stabs inflicted by Shamji Quderji, whose act was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

HEROIC MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mme. Manouvrir, living at Landrecies, has seven times allowed strips of skin to be taken from her body and grafted on her son-in-law, who was terribly burnt owing to an accident and would, otherwise, have died. She was operated on without anæsthetics and at the at the end of the seventh operation fainted. When the heroic mother-in-law recovered, the surgeons complimented her on her courage. Her reply was: "I am ready for another operation if it is needed to save my son-in-law's life."

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed	9	m 0	20	27	4
		1	2 a	28	0
Thurs	10	m 0	48	26	11
		1	38 a	27	8
Fri	11	m 1	19	26	5
		2	19 a	27	2
Sat	12	m 1	54	25	9
		3	9 a	23	5
Sun	13	m 2	39	25	0
		4	11 a	25	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed	9	m 6	28	15	5
		6	51 a	18	6
Thurs	10	m 6	55	15	5
		7	22 a	19	3
Fri	11	m 7	24	15	8
		7	57 a	20	0
Sat	12	m 8	0	16	2
		8	41 a	20	10
Sun	13	m 8	50	16	11
		9	57 a	21	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9 (Wed)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 54m
10 (Thurs)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 55m
11 (Friday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 55m
12 (Satur)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 55m
13 (Sun)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 55m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, April 13th 11h. 9·2m. a.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h, 2·7m a. m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39·2m, a.m. New Moon, May 6th, 1h. 54·8m p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HUNTER—AUSTIN—At the Cathedral, Allahabad, on April 3rd, by the Rev. Lorimer Kitching, John Chalmers, third son of Adam Hunter, Esq., late of Dalmeny, Scotland, to Gertrude Blanche Austin, ward of Mrs. Monypenny, Broom hill Lodge, Playden, Sussex.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Annual General Meeting, 11, Elphinstone Circle, 2 p. m.
The Laxmi Cotton and the Vishnu Cotton Mills, Ordinary General Meetings, 3 Wallace-street, 3-30 and 4 respectively.
Dr. Turner's Lecture on "Malaria and Mosquitoes, Y. M. C. A., 9-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Sherwood Foresters vs. Hornets, Oval 5-40 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: "The work of the workman and the hands of the founder."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Maloja," with the outward Mails, of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Moldavia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March	Abbas Pasha	Elford
Overture	Isabella	Suppe
a Song (Cornet Solo)	There's a Hill by the Sea	Her. Lobr
b Patrol	Porcupine	Monckton
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Valse	Old Cremorne	Dawson
Selection	The Count of Luxembourg	Lehar
Two Step	Ghosts	E. Dunkels

PARSEE GIRLS ORPHANAGE.—The following contributions towards the Bai Avabai Framjee Petit Parsee Girls Orphanage :—Mr. Shapurjee Jewajee, two 3 per cent Government promissory notes of Rs. 1,000 each; Mr. Navroji Bapuji Tachakra, one 4 per cent Port Trust Bond of Rs. 1,000; and anonymous, Rs. 11.

HITCH IN TRAM SERVICE.—Yesterday morning, at about 10-15 a. m., the tram service came to a sudden stop owing to failure of power. Great annoyance was caused to passengers, as it was the time for people to reach their offices. A similar break had occurred last Monday, but as it had lasted for only a few minutes, the passengers this time decided to wait and had to do so for over half an hour.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—A labourer, named Gainoo Vithoba, was removing certain cases of machinery yesterday, from a godown of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., when a heavy case of machinery he was lifting fell on him and lay on his chest and abdomen. He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital, but died from rupture of the abdomen.

A Frontier correspondent states that the advanced parties of the Amir's household were to have left Jellalabad for Kabul on 6th April. His Majesty will probably motor back to his capital later in the month.

Mr. J. Wilcocks, Agent of the Burma Railways, left Rangoon on Tuesday, on medical advice, for Calcutta en route to England. Mr. Kendall, Personal Assistant to the Agent officiates until the arrival from leave of either Mr. Huddleston, Traffic Manager, or Mr. Couchman, Chief Engineer.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME.

ACCOMMODATION TO BE FOUND FOR SOLDIERS.

Correspondence, which recently was published in the local Press has described the grounds on which a suggestion has been made by the G. O. C. Bombay Brigade that surplus accommodation in the Sailors' Home should be utilised for soldiers. It is well-known in Bombay that a scheme for the erection of a Union Jack Club has not materialised, and the correspondence, mentioned above, showed that for various reasons there is a much smaller demand for accommodation in the Sailors' Home by naval and merchant Seamen than there was some years ago. The Committee of the Bombay Sailors' Home Society accordingly approved the suggestion of the general, but it was found that before this could be carried into effect it would be necessary to make an extension of the objects of the Society, as stated in its memorandum of Association.

Accordingly last evening a meeting was called of members of the Bombay Sailors Home Society, and the following resolution was unanimously carried :—

That the objects of the society as contained in the Memorandum of Association thereof be extended, and for that purpose the following clause be substituted for the Objects Clause at present appearing in the said Memorandum of Association :—

"Objects"—The objects of the Society are as follows :—

(a) Primarily to provide a comfortable home for seamen frequenting or visiting the Port of Bombay, when on shore, where such seamen may get board and lodging at a moderate charge; also to provide a refuge for seamen who are shipwrecked and in distress; and generally to protect and further the interest of seamen in such manner as may from time to time appear necessary or advisable.

(b) As and when the accommodation in the Society's Building shall permit, but without thereby prejudicing the Society's primary object as set out in sub-clause (a) above, to extend to soldiers quartered in or passing through Bombay, privileges similar to those provided for seamen by sub-clause (a).

(c) To invite and receive voluntary contributions in aid of the above objects and purposes.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SENATE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, held last evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor presided, Mr. L. T. Rose Hutchison, on the recommendations of the Syndicate and the Faculty of Medicine, moved for the inclusion of an oral-examination in hygiene in the regulations of the University relating to examinations in medicine. He said that for the past two years oral examinations had been held in Hygiene, in connection with the Faculty of Medicine, but the regulations governing of the examinations in medicine were so ambiguously worded that when the matter was brought before the Syndicate, that body disallowed the continuance of the examinations, and it became necessary to bring the matter before the senate. An oral examination in Hygiene was important, and he asked the Senate to include it within the curricula of the University.

Sir Balchandra Krishna Seconded, and the motion was put to the vote and passed.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Capt. Lucas, R. A. M. C., motored to the Parel laboratory, where they were met by Major Liston. Their Excellencies were shown round the different parts of the building, where various processes were being carried out. After inspecting the work and listening to the discripton of the same given by Major Liston, which took nearly an hour and a half their Excellencies left the laboratory.

Their Excellencies also paid a visit to the Sir J. J. Hospital, the Sir Dinshan Petit and the Motlibai hospitals. There they were met by Lieute. Col, Street and members of the grant Medical College and the hospitals.

In the afternoon his Excellency motored to the northern suburbs and visited the gardens between Dadar and Sion.

NEGLECT OF A HERO.

The centenary of the birth of David Livingstone was celebrated in various parts of Great Britain in mail week. At a centenary celebration at the Albert Hall, Sir Harry H. Johnston said that Livingstone was in the service of the Foreign Office for fifteen years, but very little had been published of the valuable information contained in his reports. What but stupidity could prevent the publication of that valuable information to-day? When he thought of the treatment that had been given to such a hero as Livingstone, he sometimes felt ashamed to wear the ribbon of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The only deduction they could draw, was that State recognition of service to the community and to mankid was limited mainly to the professions of arms, the law, diplomacy, or Colonial administration.

BERLIN JEWEL ROBBERY.

Through an almost incredible act of confidence, the wife of a Russian officer was recently deprived of jewels to the value of between £6,000 and £7,000. According to her own story, she arrived in Berlin from a holiday in Nice, en route to her home in Wilna, and, having some hours to wait for her train, dropped into a cafe, where she got into conversation with a young woman, who presently introduced a new arrival as her husband. Subsequently another man joined the party as friend of the pretended married couple, and it was arranged that the four should visit a cinematograph show together. At this place of entertainment, the Russian allowed one of the cavaliers to deposit in the cloakroom her handbag, containing the jewels in question, her purse, and her pass, and, further, permitted him to retain the ticket. Before the performance was at an end, her three new friends found some pretext for leaving her side redeemed the handbag and vanished. The missing jewels include a mediation set with diamonds worth £1,500, and three pairs of diamonds earrings valued respectively at £2,000, £400, and £250.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores India—MADAN, SONS and Co., Bombay.

Success in Home Baking

is assured by mixing 1 part of "PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

with 8 parts of ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. After this mixing, Paisley Flour will do the work of making the baking light and fragrant.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRS

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bo wels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTI

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 8. BOMBAY, APRIL 9,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 1-8		1-16
2 do. Rentes.	86 1-2		unchgd
3 -3 do. Sterling Loan... ...	90 1-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 11-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 3-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' bence ...	27 2-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	59		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·48	01	
do. do. New York	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-4		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 5-8		unchgd

Closing tone of silver—Quiet
Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Fair demand
Futures Quiet.—steady.
Manchester Steady with a fair demand
Total Sales ... 10,900 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ...12,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·95 —04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 10·00—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·68 unchgd	6·65 unchgd	6·65 unchgd.	6·60 +01
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	
6·49 +01	6·33 +01	6·24 +01	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
6·21 +02	6·19 +01	6·18 +01	

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·38 July 12·33.
New York official Noon call May 12·07 July 12·02.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·43 July 12·34

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 16,000
" Receipts at " last year... 31,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. 15,000
" Exports to Continent ... 7,000
Spot Cotton 12·50 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 12·12+06
Futures—Month of July 12·03+04
Advanced on favorable cables and on limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 12·47+05
Futures month of July ... 12·37+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Liverpool, April 8.
Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Very quiet—Prices firm.
Tone Cloths. Steady prices firm.
Weft American "54" ... 11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 5-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C... 10 1-2
Twist "32" B ... 10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 7 1-2
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 3-4
Twist "36" B ... 11 1-8
Twist "42" ... 12 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 10
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 1 1-2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 3 1-4
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-8
F. G. F Tinnevelly O I F—Liverpool 6 15-32
Buyers or Sellers ... .. Sellers
months ... ...Apr.-May
Water Twist American 20s. 10 1-2 pence
" " " 40s. 11 5-8 "
Mule " " 40s. 11 1-4 "
" " " 50s. 13 1-8
" " " 60s. 15 1-8
" " Egyptian 40s. 16 5-8 "
" " " 52s. 17 1-8 "
" " " 60s. 18 1-8 "

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 1-4-1-4
Do. Months ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 31 3-4+1-4
Do Months— ... May-June. London—Nominal
Tone—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,660,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs. ...35 1-2-1-3
do Months— ...April-May
Buyers &c ... Sellers—Firm
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... Nominal
... .
do Buyers &c ... ...
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... Nominal
Do Months ... .
Buyers &c. ... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 48 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 3-4+1-2
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...45 1-2+1-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Firm.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— ... Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...43 10 1-2
Do. Months— ... April-June London—Done.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...41 5-8—3-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-12-6 nett
April-May—Hull—Done—Easier

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 1-8—3-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 5 11-2 unchgd
April-May—Value—Quiet
METALS—
Copper Braziers £20 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... 7d. unchgd
Standard Copper: G M B £68 5- 6+7-16
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value
ARRIVALS:—
"Sculls."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India(Double bags)...13 7 1-2unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Small business doing at steady rates.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 9 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 11 1-2—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10 0 3-4—unchgd Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Opened quiet—Closed steady.
M & R & similar Crystal C & F India ...14 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16 × 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 10 1-2—July-Dec—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11—July-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 10 1-2—July-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12—July-Dec—Value.
Tone—Practically nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [9TH Apr. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
30 Boxes uncurrent silver coins	1,34,544	Karachi	The Mint Master

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th and 7th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	53	63,164
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	43	51,007

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "
The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 18 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady at 1s 4d T.T., 1s 4d 1-32 on demand, and 1s 4d 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing. Far eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 2 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 23rd May
Do. do Francs	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-2
Shanghai "	...195
Japan "	...148 1-4 to 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 95 5-8 for cash and 95 11-16 for the settlement and closes 1-16 higher. A moderate business has been done.
We quote.—
Cash ... Rs. 95 11 0
Settlement ... ... " 95 12 0

BULLION.—
Bar silver in London yesterday was unchanged at 27 3-16 for ready and 27 3-8 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 59. Fluctuations have occurred in the local market during the day, and a moderate business has been put through. Prices close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 0
Australian "	... "	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	... "	67 13 0
1st Settlement	... "	68 1 0
2nd Settlement	... "	68 9 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	... "	77 3 0
1st Settlement March	... "	77 7 0
2nd Settlement	... "	77 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Yesterday the American markets closed 4 to 6 points higher in futures, while spot quotations were unchanged. The overflow of the Mississippi below Memphis is said to affect comparatively little cotton land. In the local market we have little change to report. Business in contracts is slack, and for ready the demand has been only moderate.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs. 315	May
Fine D. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... " 308	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... " 305	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... " 301	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	... " 298	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... " 291	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	... " 271	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... " 261	"
Sawginned Dharwar	... " 309	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Western...	" 299	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	...	Dull
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	19,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·68 unchgd	6·68 unchgd	6·65 unchgd
July-August.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·60 unchgd	6·49 unchgd	6·35 +01
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·25 +01	6·22 +01	6·21 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 12 0 B.P.
May ... " 8 12 0 B.T.
RAPESEED:—
The market steady.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 7 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl-May 8 6 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat Apl-May ... " 8 7 0 B.T.
JINGELLYSEED.—
Tone—Steady
Bold White 85 p.c Rs. 57 0 0
Small White ... " 55 8 0
Black Kutai ... " 49 0 0
Yellow Higanghat " 62 0 0
POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 1 0 B.T.
CASTORSEED:—
Tone—steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 12 0
COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 4 0
GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 50 8 0
Small ... " 47 0 0
WHEAT:—
The market is steadier.
We quote:—
White Pesi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 9 0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl-May " 5 10 6 B.T.

SHARES.

There are no share transactions to be reported to-day owing to the death of Mr. Motichand Devchand, one of the oldest brokers, and director of the Brokers' Association.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	17,841 bales.
Wheat ...	...	23,625 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	25,101 "
Rapeseed ...	...	14,217 "
Gingellyseed	...	2,982 "
Poppyseed ...	...	2,411 "
Groundnuts...	...	1,940 "
Castorseed ...	...	13,216 "
Rice ...	...	152,223 "
Myrabollams.	...	2,678 "
Cottonseed ...	...	18,274 "
Mowrasced ...	...	nil "
Gram ...	...	1,343 "
Joowar ...	...	4,803 "
Maize ...	...	nil "
Barley ...	...	565 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 8.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 16,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 6,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60 unchgd
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 12·12+ 6
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 12·06+ 4
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do
General Tone of Market:—
Advanced on favorable cables and limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 8.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... 12·47+ 6
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·37+ 4
Opening tone of Market— Steady

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 8.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed quiet but steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians ... do
Total Day's Sales ... ... 10,000 do
Sales on spec. and export ... 1,000
Sales of Surats ... ... nil
Total Day's Imports ... 12,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·00
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·95—4
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Apr.-May ... ... 6·68
May-June ... ... 6·68
June-July ... ... 6·65
July-Aug. ... ... 6·60+1
Aug.-Sept. ... ... 6·49+1
Sept.-Oct. ... ... 6·34+1
Oct-Nov. ... ... 6·24+2
Nov.-Dec. ... ... 6·21+2
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 6·19+1

Manchester piece goods market—Quiet but fair tone—Grey shirtings medium easier but less enquiry—Fair enquiries for Jaconets Dhooties.

LONDON, Apr. 8.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 43 10 1-2
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apl.-May—Antwerp 46 9
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—Antwerp ...41 6
Do. Tone of Market at close... Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— .....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Apr— £ 24- 0-0
do ... May-June— £ 23-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Apl.-May —Hamburg... 68 3
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Antwerp ... 48 6
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apl.-May—Antwerp ... 51 3
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jambo Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels. Apl.-May—Hull ...£8-12-6
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Quiet
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apl.-May—London...39 3 0
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.) Apl.-May—London... 39 0
Do. Club No. 2...Apl.-May—London ... 39 3
Do. Choice white Delhi Apl.-May—London— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close. .....
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. .....
Do. do Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 6
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports.... .....

LONDON, Apr. 8.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers
F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr.-May 9 11 1-4
German Beet-root. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg, May 10 "
Closing Tone of Market, Quiet

German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 4 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) May-June—13 4 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May 12 9 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June 12 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Firm
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 9 3-4 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags— May-June...13 10 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ...

LONDON, Apr. 8.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June	11 3 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.-May...	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June..	12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May...	13
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 3 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec....	12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 8.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	68 5 0
" Best English Selected.	74 5 0
" Braziers	81 10 0
" Tone of Market ...	Firm
Hard Spelter	21 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	210 0 6
Yellow Metal	11 15 0
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	.....
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5 15
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	.....
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 5 6
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	3 8 9
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1 6
Lead Pig English	17 0 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....
Silver, Spot	27 3-16
" 2 months hence ...	27 3-8
" Tone of Market— ...	Steady and unchanged

LONDON, April 8.

FINANCIAL

Silver Spot	27 3-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 3-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	...Unchanged tendency
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 86 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 74 1-3
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 90 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 1-2
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 60 Days Sight	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·47
New york (Demand Bills dls	4·87 1-8
Interest day to day loans	3 3-4
Do. 7 days matket loans	4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 1-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-4

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 9.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...10,000 Bales.
Tone of Market	... Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·68	6·70
May-June...	6·68	6·70
June-July...	6·65	6·67
JulyAug ...	6·60	6·62
Aug.-Sept...	6·49	6·51
Sept.-Oct....	6·33	6·35
Oct.-Nov....	6·24	6·26
Nov.-Dec....	6·21	6·23
Dec.-Jan...	6·19	6·21

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 5th April 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£403,111
Balance to be remitted from 6th April 1913 to 31st March 1914	£21,243,889

BOMBAY LIGHT-SHIP.

The following notice is issued by the Port Officers, Bombay.

From the 28th of April to about the 5th of May the unattended Bombay floating light vessel will be withdrawn from her station and replaced by a light vessel painted red and having three masts. By day, she will carry a red ball at the main mast head. By night, she will exhibit a white light revolving once in every 20 seconds at a height 35 feet above the water line, visible all round the horizon at a distance in clear weather of 10 miles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	261
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1655
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1710
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7½ "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		28½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charter ed Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21¼
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	755
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	250
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	720
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	545
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2215
China ...	1000	1000	...	707
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1455
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	725
Crescent ...	100	100	4	110
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1100
Crown ...	500	500	20	510
Daaid ...	450	250	10	495
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	510
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	190
Fazulbhoy ...	200	250	...	497½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1700
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	372½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	675½
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	152½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	220
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1250
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	765
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1330
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1360
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3250
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning ...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1010
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sipon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	850
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	75
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1310
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	117½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	290
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1740
Textile	500	500	30	1425
Vishnu Cotton ...	600	600	Nil	390
do ...	500	500	Nil	637½
Western India ...	1000	100	25	624

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabbapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	127½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	247½
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	84
New Berar	500	500	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	753
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	345
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	650
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137xd
Sindh Light Rys Ltd (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	135
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tanti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	587½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 "	133
Central Provinces..	25		4 "	97
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 "	121

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improve complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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AGUE SPECIFIC
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Proved to be the Best.
Sold throughout India.
Sole Proprietors:—
M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,
Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF WILL.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton yesterday heard the appeal in which Parameshwar Manjappa Hegde and six others prayed for an order against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Kanara, who convicted the appellants on a charge of forgery and the first accused on a further charge of fraudulently using a forged document.

Mr. D. B. Binning Bar-at law, with Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellants, and Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

In this case the complainant is Timmappa Hegde, a brother of the first two accused, who had another brother named Vishweshar. The latter died and the alleged forgery was in connection with a will which he is said to have made. The history of the family affairs of these brothers is a complicated one. Partitions and releases were so frequent and inexplicable that the brothers, lived with different members. In 1904 Visweshwar, thinking that his interests would suffer if he allowed his portion of the property to be managed by Parameswar, the first accused, who it was alleged was involved in heavy liabilities, demanded a partition and obtained it, and since then lived separately. With Visweshwar's property was joined that Ganapat's share and it amounted to Rs. 25,000, and at the time of Viswerwar's death under the management of Visweshwar it increased fourfold. At the time of Visweshwar's death the two accused had failed in their business and were in practically strained circumstances.

In November 1911 Visweshwar went on a pilgrimage to Benares, but a few days later he received a letter from his brother, the second accused, asking for his return, and accordingly came back to his native place, Molinsar, early in December Soon after his arrival he fell ill with dysentary, and his condition became precarious. The second accused wired to Timmappa, the complainant, who was employed near Honavar, on a salary of Rs. 20, and asked him to come A few days later an anniversary Ceremony was performed at the house and shortly after, on 30th January, Visweshwar died The complainant came and attended the bequiems. In pursuance of a wish expressed by Visweshwar to his wife, by Godavari, a "muktyari" deed was executed by her in favour of Timmappa, entrusting him with the sale right to the property which formed Visweshwar's share On the 10th of April the deed was presented and registered. Three days later the first accused presented before the Sub-Registrar a will purporting to have been made by Visweshwar a few days previous to his death, in which he had disposed of his property in favour of his brothers. Godavari the widow of Visweshwar, on hearing this, petitioned for an adjournment of the registration and prayed for an enquiry. This was made by the Sub-Registrar, and the latter examined all the parties concerned and refused to register the will. A formal complaint was made before the First Class Magistrate of Sirsi, by Timmappa. The police investigation were concluded and the magistrate, after recording preliminary evidence, committed the case to the Sessions, where it was tried, with the assistance of two assessors.

The case came up for trial more than eighteen months after the alleged date of the offence. The complainant stated that Vishweshwar died intestate, and that on January 29th, the alleged date of the will he was physically and mentally incapable of executing such a document, and that he died from the results of excessive eating of unsuitable food at the anniversary ceremony and that he was unconscious on the day when the alleged will was made; that Vishweshwar had not died of dysentery and that the first two accused were not even present at the house for three days previous to Vishweshwar's death. It was also alleged by the complainant that Godavari, the wife of Vishweshwar, had received oral instructions from her husband as to the disposal of his property. It was further alleged that the will was a forgery and that the signatures of Wishweshwar and the second, third and fourth accused where imitated at a boarding house kept by the fourth accused on one night between 11th March and 13th April and attempts had been made to secure the attestations of the complainant and another brother. Moreover, that the attestators were people of no position and that with the exception of accused Nos. 2 and 7 they had never been seen at Visweshwar's house.

The defence admitted the presence of Visweshwar's wife at the time of the execution of the will. They asserted that Visweshwar had died of dysentery and had been conscious to the last, and that the will had been made between 8 and 10 a.m. on the morning of January 29, under Visweshwar's instructions being written then and there by the third accused; and that the second accused and a sunbag had gone to call the Sub-Registrar at 11 a.m. on January, 29th, which was a Sunday. They were told to come the next day, but in the meantime Vishweshwar died.

Numerous witnesses were examined. The prosecution put forward the native physicians who had treated Vishweshwar during his last illness, the priest who had performed the daily worship at the deceased's house the wife of the deceased, the Sub-Registrar and others. There were twenty-three defence witnesses who deposed to Vishweshwar's condition, and to many other facts in the case.

The Sessions Judge in his judgment stated that the will was a lengthy and lucid document, and showed signs of skilful drafting. It contained no erasures and had evidently been copied from a draft previously prepared. By it the first accused was made the sole manager of the property with the consent of the second accused, pending the birth and attainment of majority of male issue to any of the three brothers. The widow was to have an allowance of Rs. 75 a year, that the corpus of estate was not to be alienable or attachable for debt, that it was ultimately to go equally to the male issue of all three brothers or of such as should have male issue, the survivor to adopt it none had male issue. At first sight it might be said that such a will was a a dubious document, because it provided equally for the male issue of all three brothers.

Further the genuineness of "muktyari" deed was not disputed.

From the evidence of both sides it was clear that Vishweshwar's condition prior to death had been regarded as the chief point in the case and a careful consideration of all the evidence pointed out to the conclusion that Vishweshwar had died of dysentry, that his condition might have been seriously affected by his behaviour at the Shradha, and that he was not in a condition on January 29th to execute the will put forward as his on April 13.

In conclusion the Sessions Judge observed that the will was most certainly a forgery everything was against the contrary, the condition of Vishweshwar, the nature and contents of the will, the signature, the alleged circumstances of drafting and attestation, the delay to register, the tactics adopted by the first two accused, the subordination and fabrication of evidence in support of it, the departure of the brothers from the home, the surrender of possession, and the absolute denial of the prosecution witnesses. The probable history of the forgery was that it had taken place some time after the two elder brothers had realised that the complainant had obtained an unfair advantage by obtaining an assignment from the widow of the property, of which they were all equally reversionary heirs. The delay in completing and promulgating the forgery was due partly to the difficulty of drawing up an instrument likely to pass muster and which should at the same time protect them against their creditors, partly to the difficulty of getting attestors, and partly to the fact that the "muktiyari" deed had been impounded by the Sub-Registrar. On the registration on April 10th action became necessary, and the will was presented on April 13th. The other side got wind of it and at once started vigorous opposition.

The Judge sentenced the first and second accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, the third accused, writer of the document to three years' and the others to two years each.

Against this order was the appeal before their Lordships. The following were among the grounds of appeal:—The convictions were against the weight of evidence and the probabilities of the case; by the lower court's holding the will to be a forgery, the circumstance that the appellants had not derived any benefit from the will had been by a curious process of reasoning used against them; the lower court had tried the case and approached the evidence as if it were civil case and no benefit of the doubt was given to the accused.

Mr. Binning the whole of yesterday argued the appeal and referred to the evidence and had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGE TROUBLE.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday, heard, an appeal filed by Abdul Kadir Walad Ibrahim Chivane, in the suit in which he sought for an order for the restitution of conjugal rights against his wife, Doolanbibi and for an injunction restraining her from marrying another person pending the disposal of his prayer.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. Bhide, appeared for the appellant and Mr. Captain with Mr. Kharbari, for the respondent.

The petitioner stated that Doolanbibi had been legally married to him in Bombay on the 22nd August 1909, and that for the last four years she had refused to live with him and was arranging to marry another person.

It was contended for the respondent that in a former suit by the plaintiff, in 1908, for a similar order the Original Side of the High Court decided that Doolanbibi was not a resident within its jurisdiction and on the merits held that she had not been legally married to the petitioner and that "inter alia" he was now bound by that decision. The Subordinate Judge of Bhiwandi who heard the suit held that, as the Bombay High Court in the Original Side had held that it had no jurisdiction to decide the suit its finding as to the validity of the marriage was not binding on the parties, and, therefore, the principle of "res judicaet" did not apply to the suit. The District Judge of Thana, on appeal, held a contrary view to the lower Courts, namely that the matter sought to be litigated was "res judicate," and, allowing the appeal, dismissed the petitioner's suit.

Against this order of the District Magistrate, the appeal was filed in the High Court.

The arguments of Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Captain, Counsel for the parties.

APPEAL REJECTED.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton, yesterday disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhimi, wife of Govinda Patel, who was convicted and sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment on a charge of making a false complaint, with the intention of injuring her husband's uncle, one Tukaram. The Sessions Judge of Nasik, who tried the case assisted by two Assessors, convicted the accused.

The facts were that on the 2nd December 1912, Bhimi complained before the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, that some seven or eight men had entered her house at midnight and robbed some gold ornaments, a pair of gold nose-rings and a pair of old bracelets, belonging to her.

The Police on an examination of the premises found that the door of her house had not been broken as alleged by her and it was subsequently ascertained on investigation that the complaint was false, and certain ornaments said to have been robbed were found with one Ganpati Vanjari with whom the accused was in illegal intimacy.

The Sessions Judge, on the evidence, held that the alleged dacoity was a false charge and the facts were that Tukaram with the help of his friends had removed her from Sangegaon to Sirsati. The Court could not but believe that the complaint submitted was the work of the petition writer's imagination.

The two assessors found the accused guilty of making a false complaint with the intention of injuring and avenging herself on her husband's relatives, and the judge, considering that it was necessary to bring home to the accused, and through her to her accomplices, the grave nature of the offence, committed and sentenced her to nine months rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, rejected the appeal.

BARRISTER ENROLLED.

On Tuesday before Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. F. F. Tarapore, B.A. was enrolled as a barrister.

THE POLICE COURT.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Abdul Rehman Momni with being found in possession of eight grains of cocaine without a licence.

Yesterday morning at about 2 a.m. the accused was arrested as Kharatalao by the police, and when searched the cocaine was found on him.

The accused denied the charge and said that it had been concocted by the police at the instance of certain persons with whom he was on bad terms.

The magistrate sentenced the accused to psy a fine of Rs. 45, or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged one Daksha Ganpat, a cart-driver, with rash driving and thereby causing injury to a boy named Mapia Appa.

On the 27th ultimo the accused, in trying to overtake some other carts that were about to pass through the gate of Victoria-dock, drove so fast and carelessly that one of the wheels of his cart passed over the foot of the boy, who was standing near the gate, and fractured two of his toes. The boy was detained in hospital till yesterday.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment, out of the fine, if paid, Rs. 15 was to be given to the complainant.

THEFT BY HOST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Ramniklal Maneklal with the theft of currency-notes of the value of Rs. 110 belonging to one Narayanshanker a ticket-collector on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The complainant, work at Rutlam and when he came to Bombay a few days ago he stayed with the accused at Nall-bazaar. On the 4th instant he took the train back to Rutlam. When he reached Ahmedabad Station he noticed that the money he had put into his pocket in Ramnaklal's presence was not there. Complainant informed the police and returning to Bombay had the accused arrested. The sum of Rs. 63 and some new clothes which the accused had purchased with part of the money were recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the magistrate sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Out of the fine Rs. 27 and the amount recovered from the accused were ordered to be paid to the complainant

SHOLAPUR SPG. AND WVG. CO., LD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon in the registered offices, Tamarind lane, when the Directors' report and the statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1912 was passed.

The balance-sheet showed that the net profit for the year was Rs. 6,49,356-4-6, including Rs. 2,710-6-5 brought forward from last year's account, which the Directors considered to be highly satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum, Rs. 1,20,000 paid as an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per share for the half year ended on the 30th June 1912, there remained Rs. 5,29,356-4-6, from which the Directors had set aside the following sums:—Deterioration of Machinery Account Rs. 1,50,000, Reserve Fund Account Rs. 1,0 ,000, Renewals of Buildings and Godowns Account Rs. 1,20,000, Fire Insurance Fund Account Rs. 20,000, Library and Recreation (for mill-hands) Fund Account Rs. 3,000, Total Rs. 3,93,000.

From the available balance of Rs. 1,36,356-4-6, Rs. 1,20,000 was decided to be distributed as dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1912 at Rs. 150 per whole share and Rs. 75 per half share, making for the whole year Rs. 300, equal to 30 per cent. per annum and Rs. 12,000 was set aside for a bonus to employes of the company leaving a balance of Rs. 4,356-4-6 to be carried forward to the account of 1913.

The old mill and the new mill and their contents, including stock, have been insured to date for Rs. 77,10,464. With a view to meet the greater demand for cloth, the Directors resolved to strengthen the loom-shed by the addition of 650 looms, together with the necessary preparatory machinery.

The meeting recorded its sorrow at the death of Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, the Chai man of the Board, which had occurred at Mahabaleshwar on the 13th May last.

The re-appointment of Mr. Shah as a Director was confirmed, and Mr. Nowroji Pestonjee Cama, whose term had expired, was re-elected.

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LD.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the company, with Sir Sassoon David in the chair. The Directors' report for the year ended 1st December 1912 was presented and adopted.

The result of the year's working showed a net profit of Rs. 4,10,975 4-9. After deducting therefrom the sum of Rs 4,00,000 being the amount of "ad interim" dividend at Rs. 5 per share, already paid, for the first half year, there remained a balance of Rs 3,7,975-4-9, which was disposed of as follow:— To dividend at the rate of Rs. 5½ per share free of income tax, for the half year ended 31st December 1912 making 11 per cent. for the year, Rs. 60,000; to Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 1,50,000; to Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 75,000; to Reserve Fund, Rs 1,00,000; to equalisation of Dividen Fund, Rs. 50,000; for bonus to employes, Rs. 5,000; to write off the charges of new debenture, Rs. 6,5 1-1; leaving a balance of Rs 26,428-10-9 to be carried forwar to the next year's account.

The Directors' action in having paid the old debenture loan of Rs. 8,00,00 , which fell due on 1st June last and issued new debentures in its place of Rs. 8 0,000, at 6 per cent. per annum from that date, was approved.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, and Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia were re-elected Directors, and the auditors for the current year were appointed.

The profits and fixed charges upto 24th May 1913 have been insured for £22,000 at Lloyds. The mill property is insured for Rs. 21,04,000 and stock and stock in process for Rs. 14,10, 0

ESPLANADE-ROAD MOTOR FATALITY.

The police have decided to keep the body of the woman who was run over by a taxicab on the 5th instant, at the Morgue till Saturday next to see whether anybody will be forthcoming to claim the body. It will be disposed of if no one comes formed to identify and claim the body by that time.

WOMEN IN AUSTRIAN ARMY.

According to the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," women are about to be employed in the administrative departments of the Australian Army. As a test, forty women will at once be employed in different capacities, and if success-attempt the experiment the new system will be extended. It is intended that women shall replace men in the military sanitary services, in the uniform and linen depots, and in various other administrative capacities. Women will, however, be rigorously excluded from the officers of the staff.

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SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" vs. INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

The Bombay Gymkhana "A" and the Instituto Luso Indiano, both teams had drawn byes, tried conclusions in the second round of the tournament on the Oval yesterday evening. The game was a poor one and furnished scarcely an exciting moment throughout. The visits of the Instituto Luso Indiano into their opponent's territory were few and far between. For fifteen successive minutes, in the second moiety, they were entirely in their own section of the ground and did not so much as cross the half way line. The Gymkhana goal keeper put in a hilarious hour catching flies and studying the growing powers of green grass, and for all the work he was asked to do, might have spent his time in other and more congenial surroundings. The least the management might have done was to offer him a chair. His stoical expression only once deserted him when the ball actually coming in his direction, he rushed out and opened his shoulders in one wild fell swipe, forgetting, in the joy of the moment, to shout "fore." The play was slack throughout. The Gymkhana team after registering their first two goals took things much too casually. Taylor showed up well in the forward line as a player full of resource, a straight shot when the opportunity offered and clever in stick work. He had a nasty fall over the ground screen at the Bandstand end of the field. Tripping just in front of the screen he turned completely over and dived head first over the obstacle, his left shoulder catching the top bar. Though he played on for some few minutes the nasty jar he had received necessitated his leaving the field. It is to be hoped that the accident will not prevent this player from taking part in further matches With Sim transferred to Madras and Simpson leaving the station, the Gymkhana team has been considerably weakened already. Colbeck played a sound game at left back and Mr. Rollo's energy at right half was reminiscent of the days when he was so well known a figure on the Bombay football field.

The teams took the field as follows:—

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.—Goal: Fernandez; backs: Martin and Gonsalves; halves: Newman, Cajetan, Pereira; forwards Misquita, Pinto, Continho, DeCosta and D'Sa.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Goal: Hughes; backs: Colbeck and Lees; halves: Rollo, Quinn, Kilby; forwards; Moir, McLaren; Taylor, May and Pearson.

THE GAME.

The game opened with the Gymkhana attacking till De Costa got away for the Instituto Luzo. A long hit by Lees brought the Gymkhana up again and the ball was put through, but the shot had come from outside the circle. The Gymkhana continued to press and Pearson centred. A tussle ensued and Quinn put in some useful work after some considerable fighting. Taylor got an opportunity and pushed the ball through, giving the Gymkhana their first goal within 5 minutes of the start of play (1—0). From the "bully" the Gymkhana made a rapid rush on the opposing goal and several shots were attempted, none of them being quite good-enough to beat the goalkeeper. "Sticks" against the Instituto Luso inside the circle gave the Gymkhana a short corner. Soon after McLaren put in a shot that hit the outer side of the net. Pearson was responsible for a good run and the pass comming into the circle two shots were tried without success. McLaren later put in another hot shot and again got the outer side of the goal. Shots of varying quality followed each other in quick succession and the Gymkhana were having matters pretty much their own way. Taylor hit the outside of the net. Pressure was maintained and the Gymkhana forwards indulged in a large amount of short passing in the neighbourhood of the opposing circle till Taylor, pushing the ball out of a scrum, banged in a good shot that found the right spot (2-0). A long pass in by Pearson saw McLaren essaying a backhanded shot. The Instituto Luso then put in some tricky work which brought the Gymkhana back. Taylor made a long run but finished up by losing inside the circle. McLaren lost control after receiving a good pass. Taylor was responsible for some clever work and a good shot narrowly missed. The Instituto Luso putting on a spurt came away but Misquita getting "off-side" spoilt a good combined movement. The whistle blew for half time with the Gymkhana attacking.

Gymkhana were not long in getting going on the re-opening of hostilites and Taylor essayed a shot followed soon after by another which somewhat dismayed the goal judge. Scrambling play continued and though the Gymkhana forwards were continuously in the circle they were so well marked and worried that no clear shots were possible. Several times the ball tricked over the goal line. During 25 minutes play the Instituto Luso had not passed the half way mark. Taylor in an effort to retrieve the ball as it passed over the goal line took a header over the ground scream and considerably injured himself. A hot shot was well saved by Fernandez in goal. Pressure being maintained McLaren the inside left eventually put in a strong shot that canonned off the goalkeeper's head into the net (3-0). Play in the second half had been in profess 2 minutes. The Instituto Luso paid a visit over the half way line but were soon back again and a corner against them saw McLaren put in a shot. Then Misquita putting in a pretty run the Instituto Luso secured a corner. Taylor left the field, "carried" was given against Pearson. The Instituto coming on contrived to give their opponents a little trouble till Colbeck cleared. Kilby took the ball up into the opposing circle and passing out to Pearson that player drove wide. Kilby put in a very nice dribble right down the field and passed to McLaren. The ball went on to Moir who got a shot that went wide. Then the sphere travelling in a long hit to the other end Hughes, the Gymkhana goalkeeper, determined to get a slow race at least, ran outside the circle and took a mighty swipe. Pinto put in a real hot shot that only just missed the goal. The whistle blew for time with the game standing.

Bombay Gymkhana	... 3 goals.
Instituto Luso Indiano	... Nil.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB vs. MAHOMEDAN H. C.

Another game played yesterday afternoon was between the Mahomedan Hockey Club and the Lusitanian Sporting Club. The game took place on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. It was about the worst exhibition of hockey yet seen in the present tournament. The Lusitanians ran rings round the Mahomedan H. C. and won easily by 11 goals to 1. In the early half of the game tht Lusitanians scored 2 goals and in the second half 9. In the first moiety the Mahomedans stuck to it manfully, but in the second period of the game except for a few spasmodic rushes, one of which secured them their only goal, they barely crossed the centre of the field.

THE GAME.

Owing to some difficulty in obtaining goal judges, the game did not start till 5-50 p.m. Lusitanians defended the Gymkhana end. The Mahomedans opened the game by attacking their opponents' goal on the right, but the ball went behind. The exchanges were fairly even until "sticks" being given against Contractor, the Lusitanians carried the ball down into the Mahomedan "25" where play was for a time located. C. D'Souza tried a shot which Abdul Kadir stopped and cleared. The Lusitanians returned to the charge and C. D'Souza notched the first point for his side seven minutes from the commencement of the game (1—0). From the "bully" the Lusitanians again attacked and a centre from J. D'Souza was not taken advantage of, the other forwards being too far back. From the "bully" Mohamod got the ball and ran it well down the field, but was stopped by D. D'Souza, who hit it right across, and Siquiera obtaining possession essayed a shot, which went wide. Some good play on the Lusitanian left was spoilt by Leo D'Souza being whistled "off side". The Lusitanians continued pressing but were beaten back by Abdul Kadir. They again got going and looked very like scoring, but C. D'Souza was penalised for "sticks." From the free hit the Mohamedans forced a corner, Mohamod missed as good a chance of scoring. The same player was shortly after again in the circle, but was penalised for "sticks". The ball stayed for a time at midfield. A good combined run by the Lusitanian forwards ended by C. D'Souza netting (2—0). From the "bully" the Lusitanians came faway and a hard shot by Siquiera went wide of the mark. The Mohamedans, with a good piece of play between Mohamod and Razak, entered their opponents' circle and Razak netted the ball, but the goal was disallowed as the striker was "off-side." Half time was called with the ball at midfield.

From the "bully" the Mohamedans attacked but were repulsed. L. D'Souza now secured the ball and succeeded in netting it after a brilliant run practically the length of the field (3—0). Within the next two minutes Siquiera and J. D'Souza each added a point to the Lusitanians, score, (5-0). The Lusitanians continued to press and forced two corners in quick succession, but failed to convert them. Shortly after C. D'Souza added yet another point to his team's score (6-0). Mohamod now took the ball well down into Lusitanian territory but was beaten back by Fernandez. The Lusitanians scored two further goals in succession, one being shot by C. D'Souza and the other by Siquiera (8-0). The Lusitanians slacked off a bit and Mohamod getting the ball in the circle passed to Patel who placed it neately in the net (1-8). For the "bully" the Lusitanians came away and C. D'Souza scored an easy goal (9-1). Shortly after the same player again found the net with a stinging shot (10-1). Before the call of time, Siquiera put the finishing touch to a good run by netting the ball (11-1). When the whistle sounded the score was :—

Lusitanian Sporting Club	... 11 goals.
Mohamedan Hocy Club	... 1 goal.

The following were the teams:—

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB:—Goal: E, Faria; backs: D. D'Souza and Fernandez; halves: D'Silva, Pais and Pinto; forwards: L. D'Souza, Siquiera, C. D'Souza, N. D'Souza and J. D'Souza.

MOHAMEDAN HOCKEY CLUB:—Goal Khan; backs: Contractor and Abdul Kadir; halves: Sahibjad, G. Mohamod and Shamsher Khan; forwards: Mirsahib, Razak, Mohamod, Patel and Sheik.

Results to date stand as follows:—

Baroda H C	Bye		
Parsi Pioneers "B"...	Bye		
14th Hussars.....	Bye		
2nd Dorset Regt.	Dorsets	Hussars 2-1 Baroda 7-2	
B E Society P&P..	5-0		
Calcutta Customs.	Calcutta		
R G A Colaba.....	5-1		
1st Middlesex Rgt..	G. M. C.		
Grant Medical Col..	2-2		
Pioneers H C	Pioneer		
Parsi Pioneers, "A"	H C, 2-1		
Aligarh College ...	Customs.		
Bombay Customs.	2-0		
Bombay Police.....	R. I.		
Royal Irish Rifles.	3-1		
Byculla Inst	Byculla		
Crusaders	5-0		
Sherwood Foresters	S. F.		
Bombay Gym "a"	5-0		
Hornets	Hornets		
Cyclists H C.....	3-1		
Lusitania S C.....	Bye		
Mahomedans H C. ..	Bye		
Bombay Gym "A"...	Bye	B G 3-0 L S C 11-1	
Institute L I	Bye		

Matches start punctually at 5-10 p.m.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 12th April, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee before 6 p.m. on Thursday the 10th April :—

A Class, start at 3-30 p.m. Course: Committee Vessel—S Karanja Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel 12·0.

Metre Class, start at 3-10 p.m. Course: Committee Vessel—S Karanja Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. 9·8.

B Class, start at 3-20 p.m. Course: Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel 9·7

C Class, start at 3 p.m. Course: Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Short Course. 7·9.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A Conference of European and Indian superintendents of the Post Office in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, was held in Calcutta, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of April, when points on which opinion has been invited by the Royal Commission on Public Services in India, were discussed. Delegates were elected to meet the representatives of other circles at Nagpur or Allahabad. It is understood that similar meetings are being held in other provinces, the result of the deliberations will be forwarded at the end of this month.

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Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	30
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	170
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

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DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
„ Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Naoussa, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
„ „ White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES.	
Mavres, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Malavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Mavres, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
„ 1895 (two crown)	4 0
„ 1890 (Princes)	5 0
„ 1887 (Royal)	6 0

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THE

Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 10th April, 13.

THE ALBANIAN DIFFICULTY.

HOWEVER difficult it may be to forecast the results of diplomatic action, the political situation in Albania is not in itself obscure. When the Porte last November asked for the intervention of the Powers, the storm-centre of Balkan politics shifted with almost startling rapidity to the western coasts of the peninsula; and there it has since remained. Europe has tacitly or perhaps definitely agreed to let Turks and Bulgars settle between themselves the question of the dividing line of their territories in Thrace; and there has never at any time been more than a remote suggestion of a naval demonstration in the Ægean. But as soon as attention turned to the re-arrangement of frontiers in Albania and Epirus, the provision of obstacles at once affected the intercourse of the Powers, and a note of anxiety appeared in the European press. The tension has slackened of late for the simple reason that the position is better understood; and although the spectacle of British warships assisting the Austrian fleet to coerce Montenegro, is enough to make Gladstone turn in his grave, yet the steps which have led his successors in a Liberal Ministry into their present curious position are easy to trace.

Montenegro desires territory. She wishes to expand—especially along the shore of the Adriatic southwards from her existing frontier. But at the outset of the war, she found her progress blocked by the resistance put up by the Turks at Scutari. Scutari is one of the chief towns of Albania. It is not, as many suppose, a seaport, for it is situated 20 to 30 miles back from the sea in the large inland lake of the same name. It is probably the largest city in Albania and it contains over 40,000 inhabitants. As in other parts of the country, the large proportion of the population both in Scutari and in the surrounding vilayet, to use the Turkish word, is Mohammedan; while of the Christian minority the large majority are Catholics. Few of the people in northern Albania are Slavs in nationality or orthodox in religion. The Montenegrins on the other hand are purely Slav and entirely orthodox. As the siege of Scutari, on which the Montenegrins concentrated their forces, dragged on from week to week without apparent result, doubts naturally arose about the attitude of the Albanians themselves. Their welcome to the Montenegrin army was certainly not effective; and it is now clear that they have all along helped to resist the Montenegrin invasion and that they do not wish to be ruled over by their Slavonic neighbours. The story of the murder by Montenegrin troops of a Catholic Albanian priest at Jakova, has never been denied and must, it is to be feared, be accepted as true; so that the Ghegs or Northern Albanians have good reason to dread the transference of authority to the invading foes.

Unless, therefore, Europe is prepared to let Montenegrins and Albanians fight the issue out between them, the Albanians must be supported in their resolve to keep Scutari for themselves. That the question should have given Austria a good pretext for threatening armed intervention, is a regrettable development of the situation; but not even Russia can object to action for the protection of the lives and liberties of an oppressed people. That England should co-operate with any power in subduing the aspirations of a small and brave nation, is a still more lamentable result of the war; but if the concert of the Powers is to be maintained, then England cannot sit apart. Even now it may be hoped that the worst will not happen and that not a single British cutlass will flash in Montenegrin faces. Reason will prevail; and it is still permissible to hope that Montenegro will look at the Albanian question calmly before action becomes necessity. If England stood aside, the necessity for a display of force might still remain, and the difference would be that England's restraining influence would be withdrawn, and the long-drawn struggle between German and Slav might easily become acute. The English people will not like the business of interfering with Montenegro; but they would like still less the oppression of the new and interesting nationality which has so suddenly arisen upon the Adriatic. For though the Albanians are the youngest of the nations, they are the oldest of the peoples of Europe. They have inhabited the same mountains and spoken the same language from a time anterior to the arrival of the Latins in Italy or the Celts in Britain. Divided among themselves by tribal organizations and religious differences, the sense of nationality has remained dormant as long as they have been left to themselves. Turkish dominion has weighed lightly upon them since they accepted the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan in the fifteenth century, and the different tribes have fought for or against the Turks according as it suited their fortunes at the time. But like all mountain races they have resisted encroachments upon their freedom; and it is the pressure of Montenegro on the north and of Greece in the south that has roused their national sense. In spite of their internal divisions they have discovered strong community of feeling in each other, and Moslem and Christian alike are determined to prove their patriotism and this common descent by uniting in the management of their own affairs. Threatened as they are with the loss of Janina and Monastir, they desire all the more strongly to hold on to Scutari, which is their only other large town; and all who love liberty will wish them well in their attempt.

THE SCHRODER-STRANZ EXPEDITION.

ANXIETY has for some time past been felt as to the German Arctic exploration expedition, led by Lieutenant Schroder-Stranz and now it seems that four members of it have reached Advent Bay, reporting that two others are safe though their leader is missing and the aviator and cook are dead. The expedition was an ill-favoured one from the first. Short of funds, it was inadequately equipped and moreover set out for Spitzbergen too late in the season. Only one of the party had any experience of polar work but the sealing-sloop Herzog-Ernst, which carried them from Tromso, on the Norwegian coast, was well-found and liberally provisioned. In explanation of the enrolment of inexperienced men it was stated that the idea was to train them specially, that they might in the following season repeat Baron Nordenskjold's voyage through the North-East passage. They proposed to make for North-East Land, the second largest of the Spitzbergen group, which, covered with a great ice-cap, has been little explored. Failing to get along to the east coast they made north along the west coast. After a call at the wireless station at Green Harbour where they bespoke a German tourist steamer, nothing was heard of them until January last. The "Herzog Ernst" went into winter quarters in Trurenberg Bay in the north of Spitzbergen and it was then reported that Lieutenant Schroder-Stranz with several of his men had left the ship on a sledge journey in the middle of August, when the remainder of the company had proceeded to Advent Bay, the American Coal Company's Mining Station, a distance of a hundred and twenty miles. They had crossed Wijde Bay on the ice and halted at Cape Petermann till December 10th owing to bad weather and exhaustion. On their way they had abandoned Dr. Rudiger, the oceanographer, being unable to travel, owing to frost bite and left him two months' provisions, Captain Ritschel continuing the journey across country alone to Advent Bay. Some of the men returned to the ship from Cape Petermann, picking up Dr. Rudiger on the way. For the recovery of the sledge party the American engineers at Advent Bay organised a relief expedition which returned in February when Reuter informed us that their labours had been in vain. To which party the six men of whom we have news to-day belong, it is not stated, but it is probable they are of those who returned to the "Herzog Ernst" from Cape Petermann. Failure for this expedition was foretold even before it set out from Tromso.

CHINA.

THE Chinese Republican Parliament was inaugurated on Tuesday and the new President will be elected and a constitution proclaimed. Already several political parties have sprung into being. The Kuo-ming-tang, perhaps the strongest and most influential of them, wants certain things, and amongst them the practice of having a cabinet selected from the members of the party in power. They, it is said, have also their own candidate for the Presidency, General Hwang Hsing, and though there are many who believe that Yuan Shih-k'ai will be returned, it is asserted that he will not have a walk-over. Besides General Hwang Hsing as representative of the Kuo-mingtang, there may be General Li Yuan-hung as the candidate of the Kunghotang. Foreigners in China are said to be almost unanimous in favour of Yuan, if only because of his experience. They dread the effect of inexperienced hands at the helm under the difficult circumstances prevailing and until matters have settled down it is the wish of most foreigners that Yuan should be left in charge. For how long depends on circumstances, observes a Shanghai contemporary, but if Yuan's wish is to be fulfilled the republic will live for ten thousand years.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON has done well to defer the recognition of the Chinese republic until the Celestial Assembly is completely organised. Reuter tells us that the inauguration of the New Parliament was celebrated with general festivities not only in Peking but throughout China. We learn from a Peking correspondent that when a Yunnan shopkeeper closed his establishment, on February 12, a holiday in honour of the new regime, and was asked the reason, he replied that it was to celebrate the accession of Yuan Shih-kai to the throne. The Shanghai papers, to hand yesterday, discuss the situation at length and say that to the vast majority of wage earners politics mean local concrete questions with which the immediate interest of the individual is concerned. The constant struggle of daily life prohibits consideration of more abstract questions. And in China there is seldom any question of political principle at all. And yet if we may believe all the Duchess of Bedford relates, China can teach lessons to Christian Portugal, for while the latter maltreats its political prisoners, the former draws up a scheme for the education of its deposed Emperor and the selection of a new Empress Dowager.

SIR T. LIPTON'S CHALLENGE.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON will be universally congratulated on his sportsmanship in having withdrawn all conditions in regard to his challenge for the America Cup, and having thus permitted another race for the coveted trophy to take place. At the same time he deserves sympathy in his disappointment for his object is undoubtedly a sound one. He objects to racing against what he calls a freak yacht, by which he means a yacht which is built merely for one year's America Cup races only, and is not intended to withstand even the strain of an ordinary season. Sir Thomas Lipton wants to see the race run by ordinary racing yachts, which are built with the idea that they will last the ordinary life of a yacht, and some such idea must have been in the head of the donor of the Cup, when he stipulated that the challenger must be able to cross the Atlantic under her own sail. It depends upon the Americans' sense of sportsmanship, whether the race shall be a real test of yacht-building and yacht-sailing. However under whatever conditions they may be run, the next America Cup races will arouse the same great wave of interest which always attends them.

"LAME DUCKS."

A letter to the London papers, whose writes and whose names are not given alleges that four small cruisers and a big one are in a dangerous condition—which added to that complained the other day in Australia makes six. Three weeks ago we heard from Sydney that H. M. S. Psyche had gone into dock at Cockatoo Island for repairs and overhaul, and that a number of plates on the vessel's bottom will need renewing; some of the plates were worn to a very dangerous thinness, and "fears are expressed that through official niggardliness in the matter of expenditure sufficient to secure proper repairs, there may be a recurrence of the Torch scandal." The Psyche, built in 1898, is a sister ship of the Pandora and Prosperpine mentioned in to-day's telegram, the former being two years younger and the latter two years older The Hermes built in 1898, is a sister ship of the Highflyer, our present flag-ship. The Forth was built in 1886 and the Philomel in 1890. The Forth alone can be considered an old ship, the remainder, after overhaul will probably be able to do such work as is required of them for some years to come, but as the First Lord of the Admiralty said the other day we build to obsolescence and other ships are necessary besides Dreadnoughts.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, Mar 21.

The fact that the extremely necessary increase of the German army has not only been received with calmness in England, but that it has been even recognised as justifiable under the existing circumstances, serves as a renewed proof of the improvement that has been gradually taking place in the relations between England and Germany during the last six months. For instance, the "Daily News" stated in a recent article, that Germany was absolutely forced to increase her land forces by the military preparations of France and Russia, and by the changed political situation in the Balkans. A similar point of view is adopted by the "Westminster Gazette", which wrote on March 10th: "We do not doubt for a moment that Germany is acting quite honestly in stating that its new military plans are entirely the result of the situation in the Near East. Germany has two long frontier lines to defend. The united strength of the Dual Alliance has not decreased in the course of the last few years, but, on the contrary, has become considerably augmented; furthermore, the rise of the Balkan Federation is a new factor in favour of the Franco-Russian Alliance."

A "Times" article discussing the entire military situation is, for two reasons specially worthy of note. In the first place, the "Times" can, under no possible circumstances, be regarded as Pro-German in its tendencies, and secondly, the author of the article, Col. Repington, is a well-known military writer, whose opinion carries with it a certain amount of authority. To quote the Colonel's own words; "so far the Press has contented itself with discussing the rival military strengths of Germany and France, but has left the Russian army entirely out of the question. And it is precisely this latter factor that has forced Germany to strengthen her land forces. Germany's military measures seem to be entirely justified. With regard to France, the latter country had already taken its precautions before Germany even thought of developing her military programme."

Entirely opposed to this just line of criticism published in the English Press, is the attitude taken up by the French newspapers. In saying this, newspapers of a pronounced chauvinistic turn, such as the "Matin" can be entirely ignored. It may be taken as a matter of course, that French papers of this description are bound to describe Germany as the perpetual disturber of the peace. But far more serious organs of public opinion such, for example, as the "Temps", seem entirely unable to review the situation in accordance with the facts as they actually exist. On this occasion, the "Temps" not only directs its attacks against Germany, but also expresses its dissatisfaction with the attitude adopted by the English Press. Among other things, it accuses the "Daily" with being "a friend of Germany" and "hostile to France," and reproaches the paper in question with a falsification of the actual facts. Now not even the "Temps," will be inclined to maintain that the "Times." is an avowed friend of Germany, nor that it is actuated by ill-feeling towards France. But Colonel Repington, in the already mentioned article in the "Times", says exactly the same thing as does the "Daily News." By his statement that France was the first to take special military measures before Germany took any action of a like nature, he entirely refutes the assertion of the "Temps" made in reply to the article in the "Daily News," that Germany has been continually increasing her armaments, whereas France has remained quite passive. As a matter of actual fact, the considerable increase in the peace strength of the French army brought about by the re-introduction of the three years service, is not the first step in this direction taken by France, but, on the contrary, the readiness for war of the French nation had already been increased by the introduction of the so-called "Cadres" law, added to which it has been busily engaged during the last few years, in surpassing Germany both in the matter of aeroplanes and machine-guns; at the present moment France possesses more than three times as many machine-guns as Germany. And it is evident, that the latter arm and flying-machines are bound to play a very important part in future warfare.

All this proves that France's latest military preparations have compelled Germany to increase her fighting strength. Furthermore, the extremely opportune allusion of the English Press to the altered situation in the Balkans must be borne in mind. For although Germany is not directly menaced by the increased military strength of Servia and Bulgaria, Austro-Hungary is compelled by this fact to keep a portion of her forces permanently stationed in the South and South-east, so that in the future, from a purely military point of view, the Dual Monarchy will no longer be the same valuable ally for Germany as before. Added to all this comes the fact that the great military successes of the South Slavs have greatly increased the pan-slavistic movement in Russia. Consequently, Germany will in the future have to turn special attention to the defence of her eastern frontier. All this plays an important part in the proposed increase of the German army.

THE GREAT BERLIN BANKS.

The reports issued by the "Reichsbank" and by the nine great Berlin banks for the business year 1912, unanimously show that, although the boom which set in during the year before continued until the close of the year 1912 the political disturbances brought about by the war in the Balkans proved, during the last eight weeks of the year, disastrous in their effects on the money market, and also made themselves felt throughout the entire industrial life of the country

In the business report issued by the "Deutsche Bank," the situation is illustrated by means of a comparison drawn between the symptoms recorded during the Morocco crisis of 1911 and the effects of the campaign in the Balkans. On the occasion of the Morocco crisis, political anxiety reached its highest point during the month of September, so that the relaxation of tension, which took place in October, came in time to favourably affect the business results of the last three months of the year. In the case of the disturbance in the Balkans, political anxiety only began to develop in October, and continued steadily until the end of the year. In accordance with this, the returns of the "Reichsbank" for the end of September 1912, show an increase of 165 million marks in comparison with the same period of the previous year, whereas the end of November records a fall of 315 million marks, as compared with the same month in 1911. This difference of 480 million marks is the scale by which the effect of the political crisis on money and credit relations may be measured; for, it must be remembered, the gold deposit of the "Reichsbank" suffered no diminishment during the year 1912, but was even slightly increased. In both years the economic conditions were affected by a political crisis of a general nature, and as the "Deutsche Bank" points out, the German money and stock markets were not more severely affected by the crisis than the markets of other countries. The fact that, despite increased imports, gold could still be attracted from foreign countries shows that the German money market has long ceased to be, either occasionally or permanently, dependent on the investment of foreign capital. This was secured by the rejection of certain foreign stocks, notably American ones, which had formerly found purchaser in Germany. The import of gold exceeded the export by 200 million marks; in 1911 this surplus only amounted to 124 million marks.

Not only has German industrial life been well served by a tolerably satisfactory harvest, but the increased prosperity of German industrial undertakings, resulting from technical improvements and a better organisation, has also played its part. Progress of this kind is specially to be recorded in the case of the mining and smelting industries, which have both achieved an extremely high grade of perfection, and which, despite the severe burden imposed upon them by workmen's insurance and kindred social legislation, have more than held their own in the markets of the world. For example, the German coal output has reached 177 million tons, thus showing an increase of 10 per cent. Still more remarkable is the increased coke output, which has risen from 25 to 29 million tons. In the matter of raw iron output alone, Germany covers nearly 1-4 of the entire world production, and is only excelled in this amount by the United States of America, whereas Great Britain has fallen back into the third place. The statistics available for January and February 1913 show that despite the existing trade depression, the output of raw iron is still rising. The daily production for the month of February has reached an amount far surpassing all former records; the figures show a production of not less than 53,304 tons per diem (1,378 tons more than in January last). Germany employs annually 600,000 foreign labourers to meet the requirements of her agricultural and industrial production, whereas the number of Germans emigrating to foreign countries has sunk to a minimum.

The increased economic well-being of the people of Germany is a fact that admits of no argument. This is clearly demonstrated by the returns for income-tax, customs and excise duties. The capital market also shows considerable activity, although in Germany, as in the rest of the world, it still falls short of the requirements of increased economic activity. Savings bank deposits show an increase of 600 million marks. This increase falls short of the figures for the previous year, but in France an actual falling off is shown. Perhaps the report of the "Reichsbank" shows most definitely the enormous development in commerce and industry that took place in Germany during the year 1912. For although this institute, as it has repeatedly announced, has exercised the greatest caution in its dealings, its turnover has increased by nearly 36 1-2 million marks, whereas its increase for the year 1911 only amounted to something over 23 million marks. Furthermore, Germany's import and export trade rose from 16 milliards to over 19 milliards of marks. It is true that these figures are still surpassed to the extent of 3 3-4 milliards of marks by Great Britain, but the existing difference has become less than that of the previous year, whereas Germany's increase in comparison with France has become a still larger one.

If we compare the entire results of the business year of these nine great Berlin banks, which work with a total share-capital of 1,250 million marks and with a reserve of 3,713 million marks, with that of the previous year, we see that the gross profits, which amount to 244 million marks, have only very slightly increased, the exact amount being somewhat less than 1 per cent. whereas the net profits, which reached 1,381 million marks, show a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. This is principally to be explained by the considerable sums that had to be set aside to write off the losses incurred by the fall in the value of stocks and bonds held by the banks, which has brought about by the depressed state of Stock Exchange at the end of the year. In the case of eight banks the same dividend was declared as was done in the previous year. Only one bank "the Schaaffhausensche Bankverein" has, in consequence of special losses, been obliged to materially decrease the rate of its dividends.

L. ASCH.

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Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 0	2 do.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12	2 do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4 12	2 do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 4	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 4	0 do
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Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 10	0 per 8 gals.

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INTERNATIONAL BLOCKADE.

FAVOURABLE INDICATIONS.

MONTENEGRO MAY BE UNITED TO SERVIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 9.

Reuter is informed that the international blockade will be limited to the coast between Antivari and the river Drin.

The Ambassadors yesterday decided on the terms of the Powers' reply to the Balkan States. There is reason to believe that the views of the Powers are unchanged, and that the reply will urge the necessity and advantages of terminating hostilities as speedily as possible.

The feeling in diplomatic quarters is somewhat more hopeful, on indications of the more moderate attitude of the Allies, and the possibility of a financial settlement with Montenegro.

SOFIA, April 9.

Twenty thousand reservists have been disbanded.

KING WILL ABDICATE.

LONDON, April. 9.

King Nicholas has decided to abdicate if the Powers employ force against Montenegro, which will then be united to servia.

TROOPS RECALLED.

SALONICA, April. 9.

Servian transports are now disembarking the troops which were going to Scutari. This is regarded as a favourable symptom.

The Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay received the following message to-day from the Foreign Office at Constantinople :—

"Sublime Porte, Constantinople, 8th April, 15 h. 20 m.—On the 7th inst. Bulair quiet. At Chatalja small skirmishes. The cruiser "Medgedie" accompanied by some torpedo boats effected a sortie towards Tenedos, repulsing the Greek torpedo boats encountered."

AUSTRALIAN STATION.

QUESTION OF CONDITION OF SHIPS.

LONDON, April 9.

A letter to the papers alleges that the authorities are suppressing facts concerning the dangerous condition of the ships on the Australian station. It declares that of the nine ships there in 1911, three were dangerously unseaworthy and two in a very bad condition. It contends that the performances of H. M. ships Hermes, Forth and Pandora at the Cape, and H. M. ships Proserpine and Philomel in the East Indies show that something is gravely amiss.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

CHARGE OF INCITEMENT AGAINST MISS KENNEY.

LONDON, April 8.

Miss Annie Kenney has been arrested on a charge of inciting the Suffragettes to acts of lawlessness.

LONDON, April 9.

Miss Olive Wharry, the Suffragette who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on March 8th has been released.

The officials of the Women's Political Union declare that Miss Wharry secretly "hunger-struck" for thirty days, and that she was not forcibly fed.

THE PLANNING OF DELHI.

VAGUE STATEMENT REGARDING MR. LANCHESTER.

LONDON, April 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu, answering Mr. King, said Mr. Lanchester went to Delhi, at the request of the Viceroy, which was conveyed to him by Lord Crewe. Mr. Lanchester made no report. His *memoranda* were not of the nature for presentation to Parliament, and were irrelevant to the consideration of the plans, prepared by the Town-planning Committee.

MAWSON EXPEDITION.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FREELY ESTABLISHED.

MELBOURNE, April 9.

Dr. Mawson has sent a wireless message to the effect that the station on Adelie Land is picking up messages from Sydney, Melbourne and Wellington, and from warships and liners off the Australian Coast.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

LONDON, April 8.

The Bill to abolish plural voting passed its first reading to-day in the House of Commons by 303 votes to 177.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, April 9.

The P. and O. steamer "Egypt" today shipped £102,490 gold for Bombay.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

FIRST PARLIAMENT OPENED.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, April 8.

The first Republican Chinese Parliament assembled here to-day. The opening was marked by general festivities throughout China. The streets of Peking were decorated with flags and triumphal arches, and were paraded by vast throngs of people.

The inaugural ceremony took place in the Chamber of Representatives, the senior member of which welcomed the delegates and declared Parliament open amid enthusiasm and the firing of a salute.

Yuan Shih-K'ai sent a message congratulating the delegates and hoping that the Republic would "last ten thousand years." Five hundred representatives of a total number of 596, and 177 Senators out of 274 were present. The public galleries were packed with Europeans and Chinese.

RECOGNITION AGAIN DEFERRED.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Following a conference with the President Wilson, the United States Cabinet decided to defer the recognition of the Chinese Republic until the Chinese Assembly was completely organised.

PORTUGUESE PRISONS.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF RECENT CHARGES.

LONDON, April 8.

Senhor Fonseca, the Director of Portuguese Colonial Affairs, is negotiating with the London Foreign Office.

In a statement he says he is that astonished and pained at the Bedford correspondence, in connection with the alleged inquisitorial methods in Portugal and at the leading articles thereon. He assures the British nation that the Duchess of Bedford has been falsely informed. He affirms that justice in Portugal is absolutely independent of the executive, and invites proof of the charges, which have been made. He points out that the Premier was actually a witness for the defence in a recent conspiracy trial, and he concluded by saying that there had been a Royalist deputy, who was now a Republican civil servant. He believed that the motive of the articles was to obtain an amnesty for political prisoners, with which desire he agreed, and thought that the Government would grant it at an opportune time.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

PRESIDENT WILSON UPHOLDS HIS POLICY.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

President Wilson delivered his message to Congress to-day. It demonstrates how monopolies have grown up through high tariffs killing all competition. He said they must abolish even the semblance of an artificial advantage, and build up their foreign trade, while avoiding the upset or confusion. They intended to make laws, which would square with the facts of to-day.

AMERICA CUP.

SIR T. LIPTON WITHDRAWS ALL CONDITIONS.

LONDON, April 9.

Sir Thomas Lipton has withdrawn all stipulations as to the size of the defender of the America Cup, and anticipates a good race in 1914 with his 75 foot yacht.

The Royal Ulster Club has accordingly forwarded a formal challenge.

Sir Thomas, interviewed, said he intended his challenger to be an entirely new type of boat, which will be built in Nicholson's yard at Gosport, under the supervision of Captain Carver, ex-commander of H. M. sloop "Torch."

PREMIER AND MINISTER.

GENL. HERTZOG ASKS FOR A PLEBISCITE.

FAURESMITH, ORANGE FREE STATE, April 9.

In his first public speech since his manifesto of March 8 Genl. Hertzog called on the Government to act constitutionally by dissolving Parliament and allowing the people to decide the dispute between the Premier and himself.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

ROME, April 8.

The Pope, who has been indisposed, has had a serious relapse, and has been ordered entire repose.

ROME, April 9.

While it is officially declared that the Pope is suffering from a relapse and influenza, there are persistent reports that heart-weakness and albuminuria, which is a symptom of nephritis, occasion anxiety.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room : it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

LOST IN THE ARCTIC.

SCHROEDER-STRANZ EXPEDITION.

FOUR SURVIVORS REACH ADVENT BAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHRISTIANIA, April 8.

Four members of the Schroeder-Stranz Expedition have reached Advent Bay. They report that two others are safe.

Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz left in August on a sledging expedition, but never returned. The aviator accompanying the expedition, and the cook, are also dead.

[Keen anxiety has been felt for some time about the fate of this scientific expedition, which was despatched from Germany only last year. It was under the command of Lieut. Schroeder-Stranz, who had intended to spend three or four years sailing round the coasts of Northern Europe and Asia, during which extensive scientific researches would be carried on. No news having been received of the party, a Norwegian relief expedition was organised and left Advent Bay in January. The members of this expedition returned in February in the last stage of exhaustion after terrible sufferings. It reported that owing to the shortage of dogs at Advent Bay, it had been found impossible to reach the members of the expedition, who were scattered in twos and threes over considerable distances. A German Committee, headed by Count Zeppelin was hurriedly preparing another relief expedition, but no news of this has yet reached India.]

MURDER AT SECUNDERABAD.

YOUNG GIRL STRANGLED AND ROBBED OF JEWELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 9.

On Sunday night last a diabolical murder was committed at Secunderabad by the strangling of a Brahmin girl, 11 years old.

A woman named Parvati Bai, a hackney carriage owner, living near James street police station, enticed a Brahmin's daughter on Saturday afternoon to leave her house wearing her jewels. She first took the girl to the house of a friend Sivalingam, near the Civil Hospital, and after strangling her removed the jewels, worth about Rs. 1,000. The body she wrapped in a blanket and threw it in a well.

The girl, Gulbarga, was a pretty daughter of a Government employe. When the relatives missed her, she was thought to have been kidnapped, and a vigorous search was made by the police, who smartly captured both the accused during the night, but too late to save her life. All the property was recovered, as well as the body from a well, near the railway station.

The accused woman and her accomplice were placed before the Cantonment Magistrate on the 8th instant. Subba Rao, a relative of the accused accomplice, Sivalingam, stated that he had gone to Sivalingam's house, seen the dead body of a girl, and assisted in carrying the body to be thrown in the well. The Cantonment Magistrate recorded the confession of both the accused.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUNDS.

QUARRYING OPERATIONS NEED EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The statement of accounts of the Victoria Memorial up to December 31st, 1912, just issued, shows the total receipts to be 73 1-3 lakhs, less the subscriptions outstanding from Bengal, 73,000, Rajputana, Rs. 57,000, and Central India, Rs. 50,000. The expenditure has totalled 19 lakhs and the funds in the Bank of Bangal total Rs 52,40,000.

In view of a recent rumour regarding the possible failure of the marble supply from Mekrana, the trustees add a note in which the conclusions of the Director General of the Geological Survey, as a result of his recent visit are given. Mr. Hayden finds the amount of suitable marble is more than sufficient, but the quarrying operations have hitherto been on much too small a scale. Any desired rate of output can be attained with the present primitive methods of working by increasing the length of the working hours.

ASSAM BOMB OUTRAGE.

EXAMINATION OF FRAGMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Fragments of the Moulvi Bazar bomb arrived on Monday morning, in charge of a superintendent of police, to be examined in the office of the Examiner of Explosives. The result of the chemical examination has not yet been definitely ascertained, but traces of an explosive more violent than picric acid are said to have been discovered. The Superintendent of Police took the fragments with him to Dacca.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

VILLAGERS ATTACK THE ROBBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Telegraphic information reached here yesterday, from Baruipur police station, a few miles south of Calcutta, of a dacoity of a serious character in the house of a well-to-do inhabitant of the village of Kesubpore. The dacoits were attacked by the villagers. The former used firearms, wounding several of the villagers. No arrests have been made.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

COMMISSION SITTING AT LAHORE.

SUGGESTED RECASTING OF I. C. S. CURRICULUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 9.

The Public Service Commission arrived at Lahore this morning and commenced its enquiry in the afternoon. Justice Robertson, Mr. Harkissen Lal and Sheik Amir Ali, acted as co-opted members.

Diwan Teckchand C. S., did not advocate any scheme of nomination because the educated classes in India wanted more employment of Indians which was only possible through a competitive examination. He thought the present system of recruiting for the I. C. S. was excellent. The system of simultaneous examinations was ideal, but there was the danger of too many Indians getting into the service. He was against a representation of classes and communities. He thought the whole curriculum of the Civil Service required recasting by a committee of experts, including Englishmen and Indians. He did not recommend the scheme of a separation of the judicial and executive functions to be applied in the Punjab. He thought that time was ripe when one judgeship of the Chief Court might be thrown open to the Provincial Judicial Service. He was not in favour of retaining the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act in the syllabus.

PUNJABI SUCCESSES.

Cross-examined by the President, Diwan Teckchand said he would deprecate any alteration in the present competitive system, as it would give rise to favouritism. The educated classes wanted more employment of Indians, and by competitive examination only could they get that. Some of the Punjabis had successfully competed with candidates of Bengal and Madras, and he saw no reason why they should not do that again. In reply to a further question, he said the civilians did more superior and responsible work, while the work done by the Provincial Service men was more of a subordinate character, particularly on the executive side. Replying to a question about the age-limit, the witness said Indians stood a better chance of success at an older age. As far as he remembered, only one Indian got through at a lower age. He thought the promotion of junior men might cause some discontent, but considerations of the public service ought to prevail. In reply to Lord Ronaldsay, witness said that, if the examiners and the subjects were the same, both in the London examination and the separate examination in India, he did not think candidates would suffer in any way.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, editor of the *Observer* of Lahore, was examined after Dewan Teckchand. He stated that the present system of recruitment to the I. C. S. was decidedly unsatisfactory. It was neither just on principle nor fair to the Indian claim, as it favoured one section of the community at the expense of another, and, secondly, so far only five per cent. of Indians got into the service. The present system was especially faulty in acting as a handicap on qualified Indians. His evidence was mainly on the lines of that of the Punjab Moslem League, except that he wanted the examination for recruitment to the I. C. S. to be held before, and not after the selections had been made. The League would prepare a list of accepted candidates and then allow them to compete, the required number of appointments being given to passes in order of merit. In his opinion it was not fair to all classes and sections of Indian population now in the best interests of the country to let members of any class monopolise posts of trusts and responsibility.

The Commission adjourned at 6 p.m.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON SIR T. R. WYNNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A deputation from the Bengal National Chamber waited on Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, yesterday, and represented the difficulties and inconveniences of the Indian colliery owners and of the jute and rice merchants in despatching their goods.

THE VICEROY AND BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 9.

The *Rangoon Gazette* sincerely trusts that the rumour current here that the Viceroy will not visit Burma, till the end of next year, will prove incorrect. The journal adds that it would be well that the Viceroy should see for himself, while the question of raising funds for Burma's developments is being discussed, the potentialities of the province and actual lack of roads, buildings, and all that tends to make for progress. The postponement of the Viceroy's tour to the last year of his office is also much to be deprecated. With the best of intentions, the visit at such a time cannot be productive of any substantial benefit to the Province.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Moldavia," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 p.m., to-morrow.

BANK OF BURMA.

JUDGE TO SUM UP CASE TO-DAY.

ORDER FOR LIQUIDATOR'S EXPENSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 9.

Justice Ormond to-day passed orders in the case in connection with the Bank of Burma in liquidation, in which E. R. Holdsworth, Official Liquidator, applied for his remuneration to be paid and salary of his staff from May 1912 to March 31st 1913 at Rs. 3,500 a month. This was to include his salary, Rs. 1,500 per mensem and Rs. 2,000 for the salaries of his staff, the rent of the premises, and expenses for stamps.

His Honour allowed from May 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913, Rs. 1,400 per mensem as the Official Liquidator's salary, Rs. 800 per mensem towards the salary of European assistants, and Rs. 583 per mensem as the salary of the native assistants. From April 1, 1913, for a period of six months, the official liquidator's remuneration was fixed at Rs, 1,500 per mensem and he would be allowed a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 per month for the same assistants during that period. Rent, stationery and stamps, would be expenses incurred on behalf of the bank.

Mr. Guy Rutledge, Government Advocate, to-day, concluded his final address to the jury in the Bank of Burma case and Justice Twomey will sum up same to the jury to-morrow.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

ALLEGED DISHONESTY OF SUBORDINATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 9.

At yesterday's proceedings of the Cannanore court martial Capt. Fuller handed in a written address, in the course of which he stated that the case was a complicated one ; further, that he was surrounded by dishonest people who covered their tracks by destroying and suppressing letters. It had been proved that he had not signed the distribution statement till September. The whole of the transactions in August had taken place when he was on leave and he had not returned from hospital before the end of October. The commanding officer had inspected the accounts in security when he signed them. He had shown how the figures could easily have been altered. He had proved to the Court that official correspondence had been destroyed and suppressed by Mahomed Areef himself. Owing to the amount of work he had had to do, he could hardly be expected to give his individual attention to the whole of the accounts, and all he could do was to take reasonable precautions. If money had been stolen, it had undoubtedly been taken at the pay table.

The prosecutor then handed in a written address summarising the prosecution evidence, and the Judge-Advocate having explained the charges, and the law and legal principles applicable to the case, the Court closed to consider their finding, and, after bringing on the confidential report of the accused rose for the day.

A Cannanore correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" :—I learn that enquiries into the military defalcation case have brought out a fresh charge of alleged bribery and corruption against some of the Native Officers. It is said that they had collected money is illegal gratification from recruits. Charges will be laid against them and tried by the court-martial.

ALLEGED PLAGIARISM.

LEGAL PAPER SUES ANOTHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

At the High Court, this afternoon, before Justice Imam, a plaint was filed on behalf of Mr. J. Chaudhuri, bar.-at-law, editor and proprietor of the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, claiming Rs. 8,000 as damages from Mr. Shahabdin Chaudhuri of Lahore, editor and proprietor of a legal periodical known as *Indian Cases*.

It was stated that the defendants had been systematically printing and publishing reports of cases from the *Calcutta Weekly Notes* in their paper without the plaintiff's permission, and selling and circulating their paper within the jurisdiction of the High Court.

His Lordship admitted the plaint and issued a rule against the second and third defendant, to show cause by Wednesday why they should not be restrained from printing from the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*.

FRONTIER ARMOURERS.

STOPPAGE OF GULF TRAFFIC KEEPS THEM BUSY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

With reference to the rifle-makers of the Kohat Pass, who, with their rude lathes and boring machines, manage to turn out quite decent-looking weapons, the *Pioneer* says : "There is a steady demand for the arms all the same, both from Afghanistan and the tribal country. The cutting-off of the old supply from Muscat having had market effect in all the bazaars some weeks ago, a single order for some 200 rifles is said to have been placed in the Kohat Pass and this will keep the workmen busy. They are mostly mistris from the Punjab, and apparently earn good wages. The Pass rifles are useful enough at short ranges, but the barrels do not last long, being of an inferior quality of steel.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SPEECH BY SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. (Chairman), presiding. The other members present were:—The Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter, The Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohsndas Ramji, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. N. N Wadia, Mr. H. V. Powell, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. A. G. Dovey, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. W. H. Ogston, Mr. J. K. Parulker, Mr. L. McIlwrick, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. Hajee Woosuf Hajee Ismail Sobani Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, (Secretary) and Mr. Noel Wilkinson (Assistant Secretary).

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman, Sir Dinshaw Petit, said :—

Gentlement,—Before proceeding with the regular business of the day I wish once more to voice the Association's horror and contempt at the dastardly attack made last December at Delhi, on the persons of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, as well as its sense of joy and relief at their miraculous escape and the Viceroy's subsequent recovery and re-entry into public life after an anxious and prolonged period alternating between hopes and fears. The insensate expedient of aiming at the acquisition of political rights and aspirations by means of assassination can only enter the heads of men who are in the lowest depths of moral depravity and no honest citizen and a true lover of his country could possibly have, at any time, any sympathy or connection with such hair-brained out-casts. Indian sentiment, of all classes and denominations, has, by this time, fully denounced the deed according to its deserts and has amply convinced the authorities that although keen and eager for political rights and liberties, the teeming millions of this vast country can never be at one with such cut-throats who, while aspiring to be the friends of India, are really its worst enemies. Our committee likewise lost no time on reassembling after the Christmas holidays to wire to the Private Secretary of H. E the Viceroy denouncing the act and expressing its joy at the almost miraculous escape of the illustrious personages. Now gentlemen, it is such acts as these that tend to disorganise and retard the progress of our industries which needs constant constructive work aided by the co-operation and active sympathy of our rulers, and by putting us behind by several years, place us at a great disadvantage with other nations who are already far ahead of us. It was hoped that late epoch-making visit of H. M. the King-Emperor and the remissions and grants extended to us, would be the effectual means of exorcising this evil once and for all. The attempt on the lives of H. E. the Viceroy and his illustrious consort as well as several recent activities manifested of late in Bengal are an indication, I am sorry to observe, that the evil is still rampant amongst us. Let us hope that by the efforts of Government supported by the co-operation of every good and honest citizen, India may soon get rid of this canker.

Coming now to matters more germane to our Association, I am happy to be able to say that the general condition of our industry duridg the past year has been very satisfactory and that there are indications of the present year also proving a successful one though perhaps not quite so good as its predecessor. Providence smiled on us with a favourable monsoon: plentiful harvest and consequent improvement in the condition of the ryot have tripd merrily in its train. Both our export and import trade bear signs of this increased prosperity and our only hope is that many more years may be in store for us.

INCREASED YARN PRODUCTION.

It is gratifying to note that, during the years the quantity of yarn produced in India shows an increase of 2.47 per cent. It is further encouraging to note that out of this amount a very large percentage was absorbed by the mills themselves in the production of cloth and only a fourth of the total production has been exported to foreign countries, although this exported quantity initself shows an increase over the previous year by 57 76 per cent. This is a clear indication that we are gradually becoming more and more self-supporting and less dependent on China and other countries. If still farther looms could be erected to make them take up the surplus yarn that still remains on our hands we would be less exposed to such extraneous causes as depression of markets consequent on war, rebellions and internal troubles, to which China is more or less susceptible. That there is ample scope in our own country for the consumption of our own goods can be seen at a glance from the enormous figures in the statement of cotton piece-goods which find their way every year to India from the United Kingdom. If we could divert some part of it towards the consumption of our own manufacture by turning our attention to finer counts we should be taking a great stride towards making us less dependent on China than hitherto. It is almost a truism to assert that some such step is absolutely necessary when we are confronted by the acknowledged facts of Japan, not only ceasing to be our customer but becoming our formidable rival and China itself, in course of time, becoming able to look after itself without depending either on us or on Japan for its supply of yarn.

Cloth production is, I am glad to say, steadily on the increase, showing an advance of 11·81 per cent. over the preceding year. Still as I have already remarked, under the head of yarn, we must be up and doing in setting up more looms and feeding our own home markets with our own products. In casting about us to eliminate such causes as counteract the healthy growth of this branch of our industry, attention is at once arrested by the iniquitous Excise Duty. This duty was clapped on us in 1896 to make up for the deficit in the Budget but really as a sop to retain the votes of wealthy Manchester, which could not abide by the information of an import duty on Manchester piece-goods without seeing us saddled with a countervailing excise: Gentleman, I am not going to impose upon you any further arguments to the legion, that have been reiterated in years past, for, I am afraid, I and for the matter of that anybody else cannot adduce anything new in support of our complaint.

This fact, however, does not detract a jot from the merit of our contention. The impost was, and remains a great wrong and a running sore, and constant attention and probing is needed lest, through neglect, it might be deemed incurable and permanent. Wholly unjustifiable as this duty was when imposed, its obnoxious character is accentuated in these days of large prosperity Budgets and surplus balances: for in the face of such circumstances the object and motive which were ostensibly put forward as a plea for its imposition have ceased to exist. Years have rolled by since its incidence, years of large surpluses in the Budgets, several imposts have been remissed either partially or to an appreciable extent but the excise still continues to clog the wheels of our industry because forsooth it has come to be recognised as an immoveable asset of Government, one of the bulworks of the fiscal arrangements of the Government of India! One would have wished the Government of India not to base the permanence of their fiscal policy on imposts which have been declared unjustifiable by the unanimous voice of the Indian Press both English and Native and which act as an unnecessary embargo on an important industry which India has been able to rear after the model of the West! Disappointing as has hitherto been the attitude of the authorities to all our representations for its repeal, I appeal to you not to let the matter drop for a moment, but to go on placing before them the obnoxious character and deterrent consequences of this imposition. I have no doubt that right is bound to prevail in the end and that Government will one day see its way to lend a more attentive and favourable ear to our cry.

FIRM STRIKE POLICY.

The other thing I would impress upon my brother mill-owners is the adoption of a strong and unbending attitude towards our operatives in times of strikes, organised in support of unjust demands on their part. I have every sympathy with any reasonable or legitimate demands which the operatives may have to prefer and would textend to them a favourable consideration but would set my foot most strongly against such demands as made by them only lately during the Holi holiday, viz., of demanding their wages before due date to enable them to spend them n drinking and other concomitant vices which unfortunately run ryot on these days. In the absence, however, of any organised rule in force among us such as a distinct understanding among ourselves to respect each other's rights by positively refusing to employ a mill-hand unless he can produce a clean leaving certificate from his former employee, or an assured undertaking under no circumstances to lure away men belonging to others by the bait of increased wageas, it will not be possible to guard adequately the interests of the employer. I would therefore urge upon the mill-owners to lose no time in strengthening their position by establishing a spirit of co-operation and confidence among ourselves, and thus set an effectual barrier against recalcitrant mill-hands with a strong penchant to strikes on the slightest of grievances. While upon this I would impress upon those who have assumed the task of looking after the interests and promoting the well-being of mill-hands to inculcate upon them the benefits of education, discipline and sanitation and to wean them from the pernicious habit of drink and as well as from their proneness to rush into strikes on the flimsiest of pretexts.

It is a matter of congratulation to Bombay to have shortly in our midst a College of Commerce, the first of its kind in India. The Association has showed its active sympathy with the project by giving an annual subscription to its funds. The good accruing from such an institution by turning out specially trained men in the different departments of commerce will be incalculable.

I regret the efforts of your committee towards securing standardised system of assessment of mills throughout India for the purpose of income tax has not met with success. There seems no valid reason why a uniform 5 per cent. depreciations should be allowed in Bengal both on buildings as well as machinery while Bombay had to content itself with only 2 1-2 per cent. on buildings and 5 per cent. on machinery and thereby be placed at a disadvantage as compared with the other presidencies. It is to be hoped that Government will still see its way to consider its decision in the matter and remove this glaring anomaly.

I must not omit this occasion to note the Association's grateful acknowledgments to Government for being invited to an expression of their opinion on all matters pertaining to commerce in general and to our industry in particular, prior to any action being taken by them.

The change in the method of assessment of our mills by the Municipality which is intended to be brought into force from the 1st instant is another important question on which your Committee has had some correspondence and interviews through its representatives with the Municipal Commissioner. While on this point I will digress a little by animadverting on this "spirit" in which matters pertaining to the mill-owners are being received and considered by some members of the Municipal Corporation. There is a tendency much to be regretted to belittle and decry all demands for grievances of mill-owners just as if they represented an insignificant industry and were a nuisance and curse to boot. It were better for such gentlemen to pause and consider that it is an industry which has contributed in no small degree to make Bombay what it is to-day the first in India and the second city in the Empire that it pays no small sums as taxes both to Government as well as the Municipality and that it affords means of subsistence to thousands and tens of thousands inhabitants of this city, that above all it is the premier industry of the country and, as such, its voice and grievances whenever put forth, are entitled to a fairer and more sympathetic reception than hitherto accorded to it. To return to our point the Municipality has thought fit to increase the assessment of our mills. While accepting the principle that an increase in assessment was necessary on account of the general rise in the value of all property in the city, our Association, as the result of a lengthy correspondence, came to an understanding with the Municipal Commissioner by which they understood that the new assessment would be made on a particular basis. We were, however, considerably surprised to find from the actual notice of assessment that quite a different basis, other than the one which we thought had been agreed upon has been adopted. This will necessitate our once more approaching the Municipality

with a view to a settlement and it is sincerely to be hoped that the good and harmonious relations which have invariably subsisted between us and that body will not be in any way disturbed and that a fair understanding will be arrived at, agreeable to both the parties concerned. It is also to be hoped that whatever settlement may ultimately be arrived, at it would be operative for a considerable time before we are again disturbed by a question of revision.

A substantial saving in Fire Insurance premia has been ensured by the reduction in the rates secured by our Committee through the Fire Insurance Association to whom our best thanks are due.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

The all important question of cotton cultivation has engaged the serious attention of your committee, and Government had been approached with several important suggestions such as the establishment of seed farms after those which worked so successfully in the Central Provinces, the ceding of new land adjoining the irrigation canals under the distinct stipulation of a certain percentage of each allotment being cultivated with American cotton and the expediency of appointing an additional Dy. Director of Agriculture in each province, one of whom should qualify himself in cotton. There is every reason to hope that Government will accede favourable considerations to the e proposals, which would have far-reaching effect in the primitive method of cultivation still in vogue with us and on the outturn of cotton of reliable quality throughout the Presidency.

There is nothing half so disconcerting than to find, in times of abundant crops, the utter inadequacy of our railways to carry the large accumulations from the interior to the big ports. Chock-full station-yards with the railways utterly unable to clear the congestion, has been the theme of many a complaint for years past, which should, in the interests of the trade of the country, have been carefully looked into and remedied by this time. Shortage of waggons, want of more extensive station yards, more sidings and crossings and the absolute necessity of double lines at least over a considerable portion of the existing mileage, the provision of more feeder lines, all these together make up a formidable list of grievances and require a constant and substantial allotment year after year for a number of years for their removal. Under the circumstances the absence of any settled policy on the part of Government towards financing railways is not very reassuring, nor does it augur for these much to-be-desired improvements ever coming up to anything like the required standard of meeting trade of our country. It is gratifying, however, to note that such an important company as the G. I. P. has bestirred itself to bring up its line to a complete state of efficiency and it is to be hoped that by the allotment of steady grant Government will enable the Railway Companies to be prepared beforehand to cope with the in-rush of trade which is sure to follow in the wake of the completion of the new Alexandra Docks.

The tightness of the money market has been a subject which is lately absorbing to a great extent the attention of the mercantile community of this city. The war in Europe and the consequent lock up by the different countries as a measure of precaution is, no doubt, the predisposing cause which is not in our power either to foresee or forestall. Would not, however, Government relieve the situation to some extent by placing their overflowing balances at the disposal of trade. Hoarding of wealth either by individuals or by Government are not conducive to a healthy development of trade and Government would do well not to adopt the procedure and thus produce an artificial stringency on the money market which is well nigh within their power to relieve.

GOLD COINAGE.

Coming to the question of gold coinage, I am of opinion that if a gold coin has to be turned out at our mints, that coin ought to be the sovereign whose claims are preponderately strong. Considered from any point of view, whether of prior acquaintance or as a cementing bond between England and India or as a weighty remembrance of India being part and parcel of the great British dominions, the sovereign has established a claim and a reputation entirely its own which no other substitute is likely to achieve or emulate. Moreover it is the only coin which has currency all the world over. India as a part of the British Empire should also have the benefit of it. So whether the carrying out of the proposal involves the question of having either a branch mint at Bombay solely for the coinage of gold under supervision of the Royal Mint or the entire control of the whole existing mint to be taken over by the Government whichever of these courses is decided upon to ensure the correct standard of the article turned out by us, no consideration of expenditure, which, I believe, is not very prohibitive, should interfere in giving us the privilege of turning our this coin of coins.

The best thanks of the Association are due to Government for asking it to nominate a representative to serve on the Special Committee to advise on the Public Holidays question as well as for the careful consideration extended by it to the claims of the various communities to the complete satisfaction of all parties concerned. Personally I am glad to note that my minute of dissent urging the inclusion of the Parsee holiday Zarthust-no-diso has been instrumental in securing to my co-religionists the recognition of a day which they regard with the same religious fervour and reverence as Good Friday is looked upon by the Christians.

In conclusion, I beg to convey my grateful acknowledgements to my colleagues in office for the kind help and ready co-operative afforded to me from time to time in the discharge of my duties. I am also glad to note that in the permanent appointment of Mr. Gregor Pearse as our Secretary, we have secured the services of a man throughly acquainted with the work of the Association, and I have no doubt of his proving a valuable acquisition to us in furthering the interests of our Association. With these words, gentlemen, I commend the report of the committee to your adoption and confirmation.

THE HON. MR. FAZULBHOY.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, seconding the resolution, said :—After a period of unusual gloom, we are now passing through a period of prosperity and the cotton industry finds itself on a firmer and sounder basis than ever. The year has witnessed the expansion and growth of the industry, which has, in a large measure, contributed to the development of the City and the increase of its material wealth. I am glad to say that the period of prosperity synchronises with the introduction of political and beneficial measures tending to promote the welfare of the mill-hands, on whose contentment, capacity and efficiency depends the future condition of the industry. During the year under review we have had the satisfaction of seeing legislative effect being given to the scheme for the accommodation of the poorer classes. The mill-hands, who are the backbone of the industry, have clamoured for the construction of sanitary dwellings, but the health of the City has been allowed to suffer owing to inordinate delays in passing the enactment relating to the housing of the poor. At last legislative action has been taken, and, as your representative in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor, it is a matter of sincere gratification to me to have had a hand in the final shaping of the measure. It is highly reassuring to find that, on his landing in Bombay, the very first words of His Excellency Lord Willingdon have been for healthy people in our midst, efficient labour being unattainable unless the people lived under healthy conditions. But this question has in India a peculiar bearing on the moral, social and economic condition of the people, and I hope that, after the inspiring and encouraging words and the spirited appeal of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Millowners of Bombay will not be slow to avail themselves of the new legislation, and that they will cordially co-operate with the Improvement Trust in providing better housing for our operatives. It is true that we cannot expect a return in the shape of dividend on the capital employed in the undertaking, but the increased health and efficiency of our operatives is a valuable asset in itself. If we secure an inefficient and regular labour supply that in itself will be no mean return. Another equally important factor in the industrial problem of the country is the education of the factory children. It must be our aim to increase the resourcefulness of the operatives by a solid foundation of primary education, without which it is idle to talk of higher standards of technical skill which are so necessary to enable us to turn out work of good quality. I must frankly confess that the results of the efforts of the millowners as well as the schools committee in the direction of promoting education among the juvenile employees of mills, have been disappointing. Now I think, it is advisable to appoint a small committee to consider the question in all its bearings and to evolve a useful scheme, to which it may be possible to give practical effect.

RELIEF AND RECREATION.

The provision of parks for the recreation of the mill-hands is another goal to which we must steadily direct our steps; and I am glad to say that on my initiative, the the Corporation has asked the Municipal Commissioner to bear in mind the desirability of providing a suitable park for recreation purposes in the north of the island while dealing with the improvement of Mahim Ward.

With the establishment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel, medical relief will be brought nearer home to the mill-hands. It has ever been my ambition to see an up-to-date hospital in the vicinity of the factories and the King Edward Memorial Hospital will, I am sure, prove a blessing to the sick and injured from among our mill-hands.

I quite agree with the remarks of our chairman that while showing every sympathy to them we must put down with a heavy hand and recalcitrant spirit and tendency for strike on flimsy and imaginary grounds. The chairman has ably dealt with various problems affecting the industry and I fully endorse his views.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, supporting the resolution, remarked that he thanked the chairman and the committee for the excellent work done during the past year and he thanked the secretary for supplying certain figures which had how only been added. Speaking on the excise cotton duty, Mr Jamshedji Wadia quoted figures and said that while Bombay paid eleven lakhs in the shape of duty Lancashire paid 88 lakhs and when they paid 45 lakhs Lancashire paid 120 lakhs. Thus the duty did not retard the progress of their industry. Of course he would not say that it was a justifiable duty but he would assert that it did not affect their weaving industry, which showed progress.

Replying to the remarks of Mr. Jamshedji Wadia, Mr. N. N. Wadia observed that in making a comparison of that kind one could not compare the amount of duty paid. One should rather compare the progress of the industry in Bombay with the progress made in Lancashire, America and other countries of the world. Mr. Jamshedji Wadia wished to show from the figures quoted by him that their industry had increased four and a half times in the last few years. They should look however to the number of looms for the rate of increase Bombay had added in ten years what America and Lancashire had in so many months.

MR. N. N. WADIA.

Speaking on the report, Mr. Wadia said :—If our Association is to progress and to extend its usefulness to its members, then it is of the utmost importance that we must not be satisfied with the out-put of the work it has done in the last few years and the results achieved during that period. Our Association's first object should be to promote the industry by all means possible, to guide the members in their duties towards one another and take up the great questions of labour and its wages and also to find new markets for our products. If the question is asked "What have we done in the last few years in these matters?" we are bound to acknowledge that as an Association we have done nothing and no beneficial results have been brought about by our corporate actions on these subjects. Last July the new Factory Act came into operation. Did our Association take any corporate action then in regulating the wages of our mill hands? We must acknowledge none. What was the result? Owing to our mutual jealousy, one of another we all had to pay to our mill hands the same wages for 12 hours' work that they used to get for 13 hours' work. The result was an all round rise of 10 per cent. in wages. We have had a good year and we have borne the increase cheerfully, but will we be able to do so when bad times again come round? We can only afford this increase in bad times if our labour progresses in skill and gives us in 12 hours the same out-turn which it used to give in 13 hours. That is a very problematic question, but let us hope that the labour will be more efficient owing to the better conditions of health that will prevail. This instance, which I am citing, only goes to show where we could have all taken a joint and corporate action in this matter.

Then, again, I drew the attention of the members last year and specially of our committee to the want of a system regulating the use of quality numbers we had on cloth. We are making a farce of the use of these quality numbers by the method at present in force. A mill starts a new design of cloth, puts it on the market under a certain number. In a week or a fortnight another mill not only copies the design, perhaps reducing the quality of cloth by making it up of lighter weight, but puts on the same number.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ASSOCIATION

Then, again, a common complaint made against us is that we are continually copying quality numbers of English cloth. I ask, is this fair and honest trading? Can we, under such circumstance s command any respect for our Association? Cannot our committee take up this matter and arrive at a common basis of mutual good-will and respect for each other and thus promote one of the first objects of the existence of our Association. Sir, to carry out such changes it is most necessary that our chairman, Deputy chairman and the Committee for the time being should form a working committee with a working chairman and deputy Chairman.

The Hon. Mr. Mammohandas Ramji said that the millowners had displayed weakness in the matter of strikes. If men threatened a strike, the manager or the agents at once submitted to their demands and gave in. In fact the hands were employed by the higest bidder. The one who paid the most wages got the largest number of hands. To remedy such a state of affairs Mr. Manmohandas suggested that while engaging the hands they must demand previous employers' certificate.

The report was then adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

It was resolved to make the following contributions from the funds of the Association:—(1) Rs. 1,500 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute ; (2) Rs. 1,000 to the Government College of Commerce ; (3) Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund ; (4) Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund; and (5) Rs. 250 to the Funds of the society for the promotion of education among the masses.

Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji was re-elected auditor of the Association's accounts for the current year.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

WRITTEN PETITION INSTEAD OF DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 9.

A largely-attended meeting, of employes of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, was held at Royapuram, with Mr. C. H. Rogers, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in the chair.

The chairman addressed the men, after which all present signed an application to the Agent of the Railway, asking him to cancel the deputation and to receive a written petition instead.

THE SPINWAN RISING.

NO. TRIBAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 9.

Reports from the Frontier state :—The moveable column from Bannu, on its march to Spinwan by way of Ghaswara Kotal had three of its men wounded. The casualties among the Northern Waziristan Militia at Spinwan itself on the 5th and 6th were two killed and four wounded.

The Militia reinforcements from Meraushah in the Tochi Valley have reached Spinwan, while the baggage and supplies of the Bannu moveable column have also arrived there. As a precautionary measure the troops in the vicinity of the Berajat Border are being held in readiness. But the affair is considered devoid of tribal significance.

The prompt manner in which Maj.-Genl. O'Donnell sent out the moveable column from Bannu, and its rapid march to the Spinwan post, over a very difficult country, had undoubtedly a marked effect upon the Tori and Kabul Khel.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

The first meeting after the triennial election of the members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. James MacDonald proposed that the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Meheralli Chinoy be appointed chairman of the Standing Committee for the current year. He said that Mr. Fazulbhoy had been too well known to them and he would there not waste long speech to commend the re[illegible] the committee. He was sure he would prove as good and useful a chairman as his predecessors. One thing he particularly wished to mention about Mr. Fazulbhoy, and that was that whatever work he undertook he did it wholeheartedly.

Sir Sassoon J. David, seconding the proposition, remarked that Mr. Fazulbhoy had proved his merits by the good opinion he had won in the Corporation, and the appreciation of his work by the public.

Mr. S. M Edwardes supported the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, taking the chair, thanked the members for the honour done him, and said that, by their co-operation and the assistance of their able executive, the Commissioner and the capable Secretary, Mr. Masani, hoped to be abled to carry out his duty as their chairman in a satisfactory manner, to the best of his ability.

With reference to the Standing Committee's resolution forwarding, for remarks, copy of letter from Mr. K. S. Sanghani, regarding the question of one-fifth drawback, the Commissioner reported that a property was considered to be let out for hire in single rooms, as required by condition 2 (a) of the drawback conditions, when each room on all the floors was let out as a single room or tenement and then the property was so built that the rooms on all floors were suitable for being let in separate tenements each consisting of a single room only. It could not be said to be let out in single rooms when it was so constructed that each gala or tenement consisted of two rooms which were let to one tenant. There were five gallas or tenements of two rooms each on the ground floor and similar tenements on the first floor. The second floor was wholly occupied by the owner. Mr. Sanghani was not therefore entitled to the drawback claimed by him. The Commissioner forwarded a copy of the judgment in the appeal filed by Mr. Pandurang Balibhodra, the owner of several chawls in Kandewadi-lane, from which it was seen that the Court had upheld this view and dismissed the appeal.

It is resolved to inform the applicant in terms of the Commissioner's report.

MRS. BESANT.

HER DEFENCE IN MADRAS SUIT.

PARENTAL RIGHT V. CHILD'S WELFARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, April. 9.

In the suit brought by Mr. G Narayana Iyer against Mrs. Besant, for the recovery of his two sons, after the examination of Mr. Leadbeter the evidence for the defence closed yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Besant addressed the Court, pointing out how the tendency of modern legislation with regard to children was to consider their welfare. In the present suit the welfare of the boys was sure to be better looked after by her than by the plaintiff, and then too she would admit the absolute control of the father over his boys only up to their fourteenth year. Referring next to the contention that for a father to divest himself of his parental right was against public policy, Mrs. Besant argued that public policy changed with civilisation, and the way in which Courts had treated it had varied very much. There had been a time when it was not possible for a woman to obtain a separation from her husband, but at the present day, was that so? Mrs. Besant also urged that the letter of the 6th March 1910, given by the plaintiff, was a complete waiver of his rights over the boys. No less a person than Sir S. Subramania Iyer had drawn up the letter, and its contents had been fully explained to the plaintiff.

MADRAS, April. 9.

This afternoon, Mrs. Besant resumed her arguments. She dealt with the question regarding the wishes of minors in respect of their guardianship, and submitted that, if the Court did not interfere with the minors in the present suit, there was nothing to prevent Krishnamurthi from returning to his father if he were so inclined, at the end of five weeks from the present time, when the boy would attain majority. As regards the younger boy, Nitya, Mrs. Besant submitted he was very brilliant young man, with high ambitions and it would be a piece of cruelty to stop him from prosecuting his studies in England. If the Court ordered the boys to be handed over it would mean that the shocking allegations of the father were true, and after that Krishnamurthi would become ruined in character, a moral and social outcaste. After his education was finished he would come back to India. He would not be a Sanyasin as the term was ordinarily understood, that is, he would not wear any particular kind of garb, or go begging for food, or live under banyan trees. All that Krishnamurthi would do was to lead an austere life of simplicity and self-sacrifice, participating, according to his training, in work for the regeneration of India. It was open to Krishnamurthi, if equipped himself for it by education, to be a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. Since the boy would attain his majority in five weeks it would not be possible to enforce any order of the Court in regard to him. As for Mitya, the boy had reached such an age of discretion when he might be thought fit to decide for himself as he had chosen to do. She could not enforce any decree of the Madras High Court in England and if the boy was to be brought back to India she would have to use her extra legal power—affection—that existed between her and Nitya, in order to persuade him to come back to this country. But her sense of duty towards the boy would militate against such a course. Mrs. Besant also pointed out that the wrongdoer in the present action was the plaintiff himself, who, when he saw his son being used in the way he alleged, took no steps whatever at once, as any person who realised his parental responsibilities would have done but kept quiet for a long time.

U. P. COUNCIL.

REVISED BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 9.

At the United Provinces Council meeting this morning the Lieutenant-Governor presided.

Mr. Wood introduced the Bill to amend the United Provinces Steam Boilers' and Prime Mover's Act. A Select Committee was appointed to consider the Bill.

Mr. Pim presented the revised Budget and said that his task was an easy one. He had no changes to announce except those mentioned in his speech at the last meeting. The only further information which he might add was that out of a non-recurring 3 lakhs set apart for girls' schools, technical and special schools, his Honour had directed Rs. 75,000 be ear-marked for girls schools, and briefly anticipated that the revenue would amount to 632 lakhs and the expenditure to 671 1-4 lakhs. These figures, however, were complicated by the inclusion of large grants from the Government of India, and it was advisable to take the figures as 610 1-4 lakhs and 621 1-4 lakhs, and the closing balance 76 1-4 lakhs.

At the next meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council, to be held at Lucknow, on the 14th instant, a resolution will be moved by the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, urging the Local Government to move the Government of India, to constitute an Executive Council for these provinces.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Our New Governor. Lord Willingdon made a very favourable impression on the representative company that attended to greet him last week at the Gate of India. His voice is clear and resonant, and his expression is frank and hearty, as befits an honest, English country gentleman. He appears to be a man of generous impulses, willing to give of his best to the people over whom he has been appointed to rule for the next five years. He does not claim to be an orator, and oratory is not an indispensable qualification in an administrator. We shall be perfectly content if his speech is distinguished by sincerity and earnestness, as well as a knowledge of the subjects handled by him. We want character, not rhetoric; principles, not professions. Lord Willingdon has proved himself a good friend and neighbour and a kind landlord, as the addresses and entertainments given to him at home might testify. Ever since his nomination kindly critics in the Press were busy discovering his merits and qualifications for the high office he has been called upon to fill. We may be confident that social amenities will flourish during his regime, and we may also accept the assurance that, as a sportsman, taking a comprehensive view of the team, he will know how to play the game." We are told that we may expect him to be honest and straightforward, as well as generous in his instincts, giving the tone to society, and to the larger public behind it, by the example of a fine English gentleman. His words, in replying to the address of the Corporation, have already gone some way in establishing a good understanding between himself and the people. "The task of Government," it was stated in the happily-worded address of the Corporation, "must assuredly be lighter, when the affection and co operation of the classes governed are secured ;" and his Excellency has made a good beginning to secure that end. "We are all fellow citizens of a great empire," he said. "It is in that spirit I come amongst you to-day, determined to give my strength, my energies, and all that is best in me, to further the interests, not only of your beautiful city, but of every class and section of the people in the Bombay Presidency." We are all fellow-citizens of a great empire. Thus he struck a responsive chord. It contains the vital principle of statesmanship, which takes the interests of the rulers and the ruled to be identical, creating a spirit of sympathy and comradeship for the greater glory of the commonwealth. If Lord Willingdon will faithfully perform his duties bearing in mind the principle indicated by him ; if he will adhere in practice to his high resolve and lofty purpose, he will have earned the gratitude and good-will of a people peculiarly susceptible to kindness. Carping and even bitter critics there will always be amongst us. There will also be room occasionally for fair criticism which will not be favourable. But given an unflinching adherence to great principles, and loyal devotion to duty, we shall be prepared, most of us, to judge him generously, as well as fairly, and the warmth of our feeling towards their Excellencies will be stimulated further by the mission of mercy in which his Lady Willingdon will be interested here, as she was at home.

Happy Auspices. The Governor has commenced under happy auspices. There is prosperity and contentment throughout the province, excepting the district of Ahmednagar, where the distress is widespread, but has been considerably alleviated by the joint efforts of the Government and the public. It does not matter much that his Excellency's public career has no hitherto been very conspicuous. Now that a chance has been offered to him, he may avail himself of it to the utmost. It may be gathered from his utterances, ever since his nomination to this great office, that he fully realizes the importance and solemnity of his trust. The Governor has been advised to exercise control, but not to meddle in administration. I can make no subtle distinction between control and administration. I cannot undertake to say where control ends and administration begins; nor am I prepared to agree with the critics who declare that the latter is not quite the function of the head of the administration. No one will expect or desire that he should be buried in details, that he should lose himself in the tangle of petty particulars But everybody will be happy to see that this control is not shadowy, but real, bearing the stamp and impress of his mind and character. The days of titular heads are over.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar and his Critics. Orthodox Hinduism is said to have lifted up his hands in pious honour that Sir Narayen Chandarvarker should have consulted his wife as to whether he should go to Indore or not as its Dewan. According to its low conception of womanhood, it is the business of the wife not to advise, but to obey. Even supposing she had the requisite intelligence, it was not her province to interfere in a business matter in which the first word and the last must rest with her lord. Her intervention ought to have been resented as an act of presumption far beyond the rank and level assigned to her by Providence. Sir Narayen is much amused by the protest as well as by the warning addressed to him by the same party that the unlucky reference to his wife in a public speech might, if left uncorrected compromise his position with his master. They affirm that native princes accept, in its entirety, the doctrine of the subjection of woman, that, when the health of a chief is drunk on state occasions, it is forbidden by etiquette to couple the names of his ranees with the toast. It has evidently not occurred to these men that, even if the etiquette might be relaxed in a given instance, it would be rather awkward to mention the names of, perhaps half a-dozen of the principal inmates of the harem, and then it would require delicate questions of rank and precedence to be solved before the terms of the toast were settled. The Maharaja of Indore is an enlightened prince, and Sir Narayen has no reason to fear the dire consequences predicted by his well-wishers, the critics. Indeed, Sir Narayen has never been rash in his public life. His dominant note is shrewdness and circumspection. He imports sweetness and gentleness into his reasonand arguments. He has had a hearty send-off from many societies and associations in Bombay. I wonder why the High Court Bar was so reticent. A farewell from the pleaders, with whom he was closely associated before he was raised to the bench, might have been expected as a matter of course. Is this a case of the prophet being not honoured in his own country? Let us hope that Sir Narayen does not miss this omission, however caused. We all wish him well, for he has many estimable and amiable qualities. We shall all be glad if his ministry at Indore proves a success. He has adventured in an untried field. The man of contemplation and speculation has commenced a hazardous experiment, rather late in life, and as a man of action and affairs. His general character is distinguished more by pliability than strength. Will he be able to translate his good thoughts into good deeds? We will wait and see.

An Indian Magistrate. I see that Mr. Dastur, late Second Presidency Magistrate, has a wide circle of friends and admirers, embracing all classes of the Indian community. His retirement owing to superannuation is much regretted, and it is affirmed that, had he been granted extension of service for a year or two more in the interests of justice, it would have been a public gain. For Mr. Dastur is generally commended as an upright and independent magistrate, and his long experience on the bench would have been of great value in the proper and efficient discharge of his duties. Judging from appearances, there was no question of physical fitness. But a public servant, however able and efficient, must lay down his office some day, and the Government has younger aspirants to provide for. As a general principle, extensions must not be allowed, inasmuch as they block promotions and bar the way of juniors. But exceptions must be made, where they distinctly serve the public interests, and, if the voice of the Indian community were to be accepted as unerring in the present instance, Mr. Dastur might have been allowed to continue a little longer on the bench. Mr. Dastur is commended for tempering justice with mercy. I recall to mind a glaring exception in which he sentenced a Borah burglar to transportation for life. The man was aghast at the sentence, and prayed that he might rather be hanged and done with. I believe the sentence was afterwards considerably reduced by Government. But Mr. Dastur was never a Draco. He was kind at heart and considerate in the dispensation of justice. This was a solitary mistake and we know that even Homer sometimes nods. He retires with the good opinion of Government and the best wishes of his friends.

DION.

RANADE STATUE.

UNVEILING CEREMONY BY MR. CLAUDE HILL.

Yesterday evening the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade. The circular enclosure erected for the occasion on the oval near the Esplanade bandstand was filled with people of all classes and creeds. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, Mr. Norottam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. A. M. Tod Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Mr. P. B. Petit, Sir Jagmohandas Varjeevandas, Mr. D. E. Watcha, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir Vitaldas Thakersey, Dr. and Mrs. Ranade, and several others.

The erection of the statue is the, result of a meeting held in the Town Hall on the 9th July 1901, presided over by the then Governor, Lord Northcote, when on the proposal of Mr Justice Candy, it was resolved to raise subscriptions for the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. Ranade, and a large and representative committee was formed to carry out the object. Afterwards, at a meeting of the subscribers to the memorial und, held under the presidency of the then Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, it was resolved that the memorial should take the form of a statue and that if any surplus remained, it should be devoted to a portrait of Mr. Ranade The total receipts came to Rs. 27,411-11-10. The work of making the statue was entrusted to Mr. G. K. Mahatre for a sum of Rs. 17,000. It was resolved to ask the Improvement Trust for a plot of ground on the Cooperage, where the statue has now been erected.

In requesting the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill to unveil the statue, Mr. H. A. Wadia said that it would have been more appropriate if Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, or the Hon. Mr. Gokhale had been present there instead of himself. But Sir Phirozeshah was suffering from a fit of retirement and Sir Chandavarkar had gone to Indore, while Mr. Gokhale was absent owing to illness. The mantle of the late Mr. Ranade had fallen on Mr. Gokhale, and he had worn it very successfully and it would have been most appropriate if Mr. Gokhale had been present for the function. The speaker had first come in contact with Mr. Ranade about half a century ago, when the latter was a Dakshina Fellow. Even then everybody was struck with his imposing personality and Sir Alexander Grant once said that he was destined to become great. At first sight Mr. Ranade appeared to be of a shy and retiring disposition, but one discovered his genuine kindness and earnest sympathy when he came in actual contact with him. Mr Wadia then gave a short account of Mr. Ranade's career, and discoursed on his various activities as a judge, a public man and a social reformer. His influence had not been confined to Poona or Bombay, but extended over all parts of the country.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill then unveiled the statue and made the following speech.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—I am sure I shall be echoing the sentiments of everyone present if I express the sincere regret I feel that to-day's ceremony could not take place before the departure of H. E. Lord Sydenham. I may, however claim to have had a continuous connection with the movement which culminates to-day in the unveiling of the statue of the most distinguished and patriotic citizen that western India has produced in recent years. I accompanied the late Lord Northcote on the occasion when he presided at the public meeting convened to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate the late Mr. Ranade and it is therefore a most gratifying circumstance that it should have fallen to my lot to preside at this ceremony.

"Not only at the public meeting referred to, but also to-day, there have been present persons more competent than I am, from personal knowledge of Mr. Ranade—though I had the honour of knowing him for some years—to describe to you his attainments and eminent services; and I will not attempt to go over that ground in detail. The universal lament to which Lord Northcote gave eloquent expression just twelve years ago, was the best possible tribute to the genius of the great Indian. His wide learning and his true unselfishness, coupled with his experience of Government service, brought to bear upon the problem of India's progress qualities of the most valuable type. While yielding to none in his patriotism, he realised in a wonderful manner how he might best serve his country. Zeal is common, wisdom is a plant of rare growth, and it was his deep insight and true wisdom which raised him head and shoulders above his brother patriots. He almost alone at first realised that, as a preliminary to political advancement, it was essential that there should be social reform; and, if he was less in the public eye as a politician than as a reformer, it was because he preferred the comparatively thankless task of patient preparatory labour to the easy glories of irresponsible platform oratory. None could be more eloquent then he upon occasion, but his was the less popular eloquence of those who appeal to the intellect and commonsense, and not to the easily aroused passions.

A GREAT LEADER.

"If we are celebrating the fulfilment to-day of the outward and visible memorial of Mr. Ranade, it should serve as a reminder to us that the consummation of his aims and ideals is still far off. There has been no period of recent Indian history when we have stood in greater need of men with the wisdom, breadth of view and courage of Mr. Ranade. Though there are several men who, in their different lines, have come forward to further one or other of the great ideals cherished by the lost leader, I think even the foremost of them Mr. Gokhale, whose absence to-day we all deeply regret would be the first to admit that Mr. Ranade's personality is a factor, the loss of which is almost irreparable. Nevertheless, as he himself would have been insistent to urge, though a leader of such wide catholicity of competence may be as yet lacking to us, there is great work, in each separate field," of progress, to which we can severally turn our hands.

"So many worlds, so much to do,
So little done, such things to be."

"The site for this statue could, I think, hardly be bettered. Not only does it look towards the University buildings and the High Court; but it faces the magnificent building now in progress which is to typify the awakening of Bombay's consciousness of the need for education on a wider and more practical basis. And this development is surely emblematic of the fruits of that social evolution, the need for which the late Mr. Ranade so consistently urged upon the people of India. This is not the occasion on which to endeavour to inculcate some of the lessons taught by him; but I should like to express the hope that this statue will serve not only to keep green the memory of a great man but to give an impetus to further development on the lines he indicated.

"I have already hinted that an occasion of this sort is one on which we may well take stock of the situation and consider how far we have pursued the paths indicated by the dead we are now honouring, and how far we have strayed from them. That Mr. Ranade's life has been an example to some may be gladly and freely admitted, for indeed no good and true work is ever entirely thrown away, and every deed, good or bad, is burdened, as our philosophy teaches us, with its inevitable chain of consequences. But we may do well to ask ourselves searchingly how far we have aimed consistently at his ultimate goal—the true brotherhood of men irrespective of race and creed—and whether we have attempted steadily to adhere to the two main paths along which alone that goal was to be attained, namely, in his own words "a sense of justice, that deals fairly by all," and a love that overleaps all bounds.

NEEDS OF THE PRESENT.

"It is out of place here, and would in any case be invidious, to endeavour to count of the names of those who have consistently followed the example and precepts of Mr. Ranade, though we may rejoice to think that we have among us a few such. Indeed, it is only possible for the very few completely to realise his ideal of procedure. But it is open to all of us, in a less prominent way, to use such small influence as we may have in the direction of attaining and imparting a true understanding of India's needs. At no period of our recent history, as I have already said, have we wanted, in a more urgent degree, the leadership and guidance of such men. The changes in the personnel of the administration, the enlargement in the number and influence of the Legislative Councils, and the growing share of the non-official public in the framing of the policy of the Governments of the country, are all in part the results of the steady labours of such men as the late Mr. Ranade ; and, if he were here to-day, we know that all his energies would be devoted towards consolidating the evolutionary stage to which we have attained, so that the results of the changed conditions should, in process of time, render possible even further devolution. But he would now, as he did in his lifetime, rigorously set his face against rabid and irresponsible agitation, recognising, as he did then, that each stage of the advance of India could be achieved only upon the foundation of the realisation, by the educated portion of the community, of a true sense of their responsibilities. This statue, commemorating as it does a life of unselfish devotion to duty as he conceived it, to the education of the leaders of the community in the difficult task of learning that social must precede political development, may, and I hope will, encourage others to similar efforts. If he scorned delights and lived laborious days, if (as was the case) during his lifetime he incurred the rabid hostility of those who are impatient of steady labour and who wish to snatch a cheap renown based on facile but empty oratory, he to-day comes into his own. The popularity which is cheaply and rapidly achieved is promptly and for ever lost, and may indeed turn, as history shows us, to the execration of posterity : and it is only those who base their endeavours upon the solid ground of reason and wise appreciation, who in true reality further the needs of their country and deserve to leave their names upon the records of the world.

THE WAY FORWARD.

"In unveiling the memorial I feel that I have had the honour to preside at the setting-up of a milestone on the forward path of India ; but it is a milestone only in so far as it marks the stage we have reached ; it is a great deal more than a milestone in another sense ; for it serves also to point out to us the way forward. If only a few of the younger generations of to-day and to-morrow, after contemplating this statue, will go home, and study the life and teachings of Mr. Ranade, then this statue will have more than justified its erection. On the pedestal might well be carved the words, 'Every thought which genius and piety throw into the world, alters the world."

Mr. Hill then said that had Mr. Ranade been present there to witness the function he would have been gratified to see the complete unanimity and brotherhood which actuated not only Hindus, but Parsis and Englishmen that day. He complemented the artist who had made the statue for having chiselled with such perfect accuracy the lineaments of the departed.

After unveiling the statue Mr. Hill presented Mr. Mahatre with a medal in token of the appreciation of the work.

Sir Balachandra Krishna then proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Hill. In doing so he said that Mr. Hill was one of the ablest civilians of the day, and that he had risen to the highest position by his ability and great intellect. He was sure that, with the guidance of men of the ability and character of Mr. Hill, the eminent statesman who had arrived only a few days ago and taken up the reins of the government of the presidency, would be able to carry it on with every success.

CAST IRON VS. STEEL PIPES.

CONTRACT FOR DUPLICATION OF TANSA MAIN.

At the Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday afternoon, consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner submitting his recommendations for the giving of the contract for the laying of about nineteen miles of fifty inch and forty-eight inch diameter pipes for the duplication of the Tansa Main from Nevada to Ghatkoper.

The Commissioner in his letter stated :—

After the fullest consideration and after receiving the reports of its officers and the opinion of Mr. Migley Taylor the Corporation decided that works should be carried out in steel. Tenders were accordingly invited last November for the construction of the work in steel and were invited for February, 18th. Owing to some of the pipe-manufacturers requiring a longer time the date of the "tenders" was postponed till March, 25th. About ten days before that time a representative of some of the British cast iron pipe founders desired that the firms which he represented should be given the chance of tendering in cast iron. Although these were then only about eight days before the date of the tender. I allowed tenders for cast iron to be put in in order to see whether there would be any financial advantage to the Corporation in doing so. This was not done, however, in consequence of any change of my previous view that steel was the more suitable material.

Eight tenders for cast iron were received, all of which however, with one exception were for delivery C. I. F. only, and did not include laying of the pipe. The lowest tender for supplying the pipes C. I. F. is that of Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co. which amounts to Rs. 38,21,655 at the rate of Rs. 118-2-0. per ton. This shows a great advance in cost over tenders previously received the price in October last for the Vehar Main delivered free of duty, landing charges and loading and unloading at Kurla being only Rs. 103-8-0. The increase therefore is over 20 per cent. This is due to the steady rise in the cost of raw material all over the world.

The same firm alone of the cast iron founders tendered for laying. Their tender for this was Rs. 61,40,000. This high rate could be reduced if the work could be done departmentally. But there are serious objections to doing so and there would be great difficulties and risks involved owing to the difficulty of laying cast iron pipes in the upper stretches of the line so that I do not regard Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co.'s tender is in itself excessive. Their price therefore of Rs. 61,40 000 must be compared with the sum of Rs. 33,91,682 which as will be seen below I recommend as the best, among the tenders for steel.

The change from steel to cast iron need not, I think, be contemplated. In the first place it would involve delay as the sanction of the Corporation to the change would be necessary. Moreover the period for laying cast iron pipes is 36 months against the 24 months require for steel, and the difficulties of transport would be so great in the case of iron that even the period of 36 months might be exceeded. Further the higher cost of the iron would entail further loans being raised than those that have been asked for and would involve so large an amount that the water-rate would have to be immediately raised while with steel the increased revenue from water may be expected to be such as to render it unnecessary to increase the water-rate beyond a small amount. Even were steel to be far more perishable than iron it would cost less to put down two steel pipes than one cast iron pipe. The cost therefore of the change from steel to cast iron would, in my opinion, be prohibitive unless there were any reason to believe that the steel pipes would not have an appreciably long life.

I do not think there is any reason to anticipate this. The circumstances of the main are entirely favourable. The corrosive elements in the Tansa water are so slight that the amount of corrosion found in the cast iron pipes that have been laid for more than 20 years is immaterial and there is no reason to think that it will be appreciably greater in the case of steel. Nor are the climatic conditions in the least unfavourable. The steel rails only 1-4 inch thick which were laid on the ground along the Tansa embankment 25 years ago absolutely unprotected with any kind of coating are still in very good condition and other steel structures along the main are in almost perfect condition. It is therefore reasonable to infer that steel pipes specially protected against corrosion and which are constantly looked after by a special staff should be a lasting and durable work. Steel is being increasingly employed for water mains, in all parts of the Globe and I need only refer to the water main which is being laid for a distance of 250 miles to bring water into the city of Los Angeles California and to the recommendation which has been made within the last few days by the firm of Sir Alexander Binnie for the use of steel pipes in Rangoon. The Water Engineer feels absolutely confident that properly coated steel pipes such as I am about to recommend will last for many years on the Tansa Main, and I have no hesitation whatever in recommending that the decision already come to after so much consideration to use steel should be adhered to.

Twelve tenders have been received for supplying and laying the main in steel. Three different types have been offered, the rivetted pipe, lap-welded pipe and the lock bar and two qualities of steel have been suggested "viz : Siemens Martin acid process steel of British manufacture and the Basic steel of continental manufacture. The rivetted pipe gives somewhat less discharge than the lap-welded and the lock bar of the same diameter and consequently the tenderers for the rivetted pipes offer delightly larger diameter pipe than 50 inches giving the same discharge as a 50 inches welded pipe.

The lowest tender for the work in rivetted steel pipes is that of Messrs. Ashmore Benson Pease & Co., amounting to Rs. 32,16,160. This is for a pipe composed of Basic steel plates of continental manufacture brought to the site in short lengths of 6 feet and there rivetted together; after rivetting and removal of mill scale to be coated with bituminous preservative applied with brushes.

The lowest tender for completing the work in lockbar pipes of the Siemens acid process of British manufacture is that of Messrs. Mephan Fergusson Proprietary Limited, amounting to Rs. 33,91,682. These pipes will to a large extent be manufactured near Thana from plates imported from Great Britain and will be dipped in a hot bituminous solution to form a preservative coating. The pipes will, moreover, be covered with asphalted hessian jute cloth wound spirally round the pipe thus forming a most effective safeguard against external corrosion.

The lowest tender for completing the work in lap-welded pipes is that of Messrs. Boving and Co., amounting to Rs. 35,88,280. The pipes would be of continental manufacture in 20 feet lengths and will be dipped in a bituminous solution. It is claimed by the tenderers that this type of pipe, i.e., the welded pipe has an advantage over pipes of other processes especially in their freedom from seams. The welded pipe however requires extreme care and very great skill in manufacture to prevent defects due to burns, incomplete welding, oxidization through burning, etc., which cannot be seen if the coating is applied. The Hydraulic Engineer considers the lockbar pipe made of British manufacture preferable and I agree with him especially as it costs Rs. 1,96,598 less. The lockbar pipe is preferable to the rivetted pipe owing to its greater strength, less liability to leakage and less number of blocked joints. We have had short lengths of these lockbar pipes in use for several years and they have been satisfactory in every way.

The firm tendering Messrs. Mephan Fergusson Proprietary Limited is capable of carrying out large works and I accordingly recommend the acceptance of their tender A to supply and lay about 19 miles of 50 inch lockbar pipes 3-8 inch thick manufactured in 28 lengths of Siemens Martin acid process steel of British manufacture; the work to be completed and ready for use within 24 months for a cost of Rs. 33,91,682. This amount exceeds very considerably the original estimate but I fear that we must be prepared for this excess owing to the very heavy rise in prices all over the world which could not be anticipated when the estimates were prepared."

Two letters had been received on the subject, to which the Commissioner referred, and explained how the view he had taken had been arrived at. He submitted several figures and statements to refute the contentions of the writers of the letters.

The Committee discussed and resolved on the subject in camera. It was decided that, the corporation having resolved to use steel pipes, the question of using cast iron pipes could not be re-opened.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's recommendation, subject to certain investigations.

I

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—I read with interest the Commissioner's report recommending the acceptance of a steel tender.

Can the city afford to ignore the accepted views of practically every Municipality ?

The subject of steel vs. cast iron for water mains has been investigated by experts in every part of the world with the almost invariable conclusion that nothing can justify experimenting on a large scale with a city's water-supply more especially, when it is remembered that on financial grounds alone it ultimately pays to adopt cast iron, when the annual maintenance charges and the life of the respective materials is considered.

Are the civic finances in so serious a condition that the city is unable to raise sufficient funds to meet the initial cost of cast iron ? Surely this must be the cause of proposing to adopt a material, which in the 25 years it has been made, has produced hundreds of failures and untold suffering to communities through shortage of water-supply.

On the other hand there is no known failure of cast iron.

Do the city realise that the type of pipe proposed to be adopted was tried for the largest steel main in the world, and within 3 years was leaking seriously and at the end of 5 years in one section alone there was a leakage of 53 per cent.

The writer has authority for saying that the whole of the cast iron pipes required could be delivered in Bombay in one year, if necessary, so on the ground of urgency cast iron is preferable.

On the basis of cost an enormous saving could be made by the city if the Municipality instructed their Water Engineer to follow the accepted practice and undertake the laying of the cast iron pipes.

Surely the city will hesitate before approving of experimenting on such a huge scale with a material, which has not yet been tried under Bombay conditions for any lengthy period. Ordinary prudence will suggest waiting for at least 15 years for the result of the existing experiments before embarking on such a costly speculation.—Yours etc.,

A. N. McQUISTAN.

Taj Mahal Hotel, April 9.

II.

The following letter has also been addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Standing Committee of the Municipality of Bombay :—

Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 9th April, 1913.

Gentlemen,—Having perused the remarks of your Hydraulic Engineer and your Commissioner on the above subject, we feel it incumbent on ourselves, as the representatives of the only two firms who tendered for lap-welded pipes, to address this communication to your committee, in order to correct the very false impression that will be bound to form itself in your minds, after reading the abovementioned remarks, as applied to lap-welded pipes.

The report says :—"The welded pipe, however, requires extreme care and skill in manufacture to prevent defects due to burns incomplete welding, oxidisation through burning, etc., which cannot be seen if the coating is applied."

In reply to this :—

Firstly.—We admit that the manufacture of lap-welded pipes requires care and skill, both which we claim to have in a greater degree than any other pipe manufacturers in the world, added to which we have many years of experience in manufacture, being the pioneers of the lap-welded pipe industry, of which we have manufactured many hundred thousand tons and supplied same to almost every country in the world.

When can a failure of these pipes be pointed out ? We challenge both your Hydraulic Engineer and your Commissioner to give a single instance.

It is curious to note that your Engineer mentions as evidence in favour of the use of steel pipes, that the 250 miles run of piping for Les Angelos is being supplied in steel, but it is also significant that he omits to state that the most important stretch of the pipe line, i.e., where the pressure is greatest, is supplied in lap-welded steel by Messrs. Perrum Ltd., one of the manufacturers whose pipes are offered for the present contract.

Nor does your Engineer mention that the lap-welded pipes adopted for Les Angelos were in competition with rivetted pipes, and that they were given preference to the extent of 60 per cent. in price, by a committee composed of Mr. C. H. Ensign, the well-known Consulting Engineer, and Professors Durand and Ryan of Standard University, U.S.A. The reasons given for recommending lap-welded pipes for acceptence, despite the higher cost, being the greater security, reliability, lower cost of upkeep and the good reputation already achieved by such pipes.

It might be pertinent to mention to those who are not well acquainted with the Les Angelos Scheme that the lap-welded portion of the pipe line has an internal diameter tapering from 84" to 54" and works at pressures ranging from 150 to 420 lbs. per square inch.

Secondly.—We have the case of the Kinlochleven pipe line, where Continenta lap-welded pipes were in direct competition with Lockbar pipes on the very ground where the latter were manufactured, and yet secured the work not on a question of price but simply because it was clearly proved that they were in every way superior to the lockbar pipe. This speaks for itself. In connection with this it will doubtless be of interest to members of the Standing Committee to read the report of the proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers on the Lochleven pipe line, when the action of the Engineers in adopting Continental Lap welded pipes was entirely vindicated.

Thirdly.—We have the case of Tata Hydro Electric Scheme, for which lapwelled pipes of Continental manufacture are being used, needless to mention the pressures, for that scheme are far greater than any that are likely to come into consideration with the Tansa Main.

Does your Hydraulic Engineer suggest that, for these higher pressures the Engineers of the scheme knowingly adopted a so far inferior pipe, as he would suggest the lap-welded to be, when they could have had a lock bar pipe much cheaper. We venture to suggest that those gentlemen gave the matter proper and unbiased consideration, as a result adopting the best pipe procurable.

Fourthly.—It should be made clear to your Committee that Lap-welded pipes are, without exception whatsoever, tested by Hydraulics to a pressure equal to twice the working pressure. Does your Engineer seriously suggest that this test would fail to reveal any possible defects of welding or any burns, seeing that the pipes are struck with a heavy hammer whilst they are under the pressure ?

As for the oxidisation, mentioned in his report, it is clearly evident that your Engineer has a very limited knowledge indeed of the process of making lap-welded pipes, in fact we would even venture to ask if he has ever seen such a pipe made and is he aware of the kind of gas used in the process of welding such pipes. Ones opinion of the limited knowledge of welding pipes possessed by your Hydraulic Engineer is still further shaken when one turns to the Specification of Manufacture of the pipes for the Tansa Main in which it is laid down that :—

"No local heating of the plates will be allowed." How, may we enquire, did the Hydraulic Engineer expect that the pipes were going to be welded, without local heating ?

Fifthly :—Your Engineer states that defeats of welding cannot be seen if the coating is applied.

Apart from the fact that the statement is highly defamatory, as implying fraudulent practices on the part of the makers of lap-welded pipes, it is ridiculous as no serious minded person whether layman or Engineer, we venture to suggest, will contend that a coating of bituminous solution will make a defective pipe watertight, seeing that the pipe line has also to be kept up for twelve months after the line is finished, and it is pretty sure that any such pipe would give out before that period had elapsed. It is significant to observe that your Hydraulic Engineer now recommends the lockbar pipe to be wrapped with hessian cloth, as well as coated with solution, whereas he has hitherto contended that for large pipes such as these in lap-welded make, he has considered it sufficient for them to be dipped in solution only, evidently he is by no means too sure of the effectiveness of coating the lockbar pipes cold, as they must be coated, then we have to point out, that, with the hessian covering on the pipes it will not be possible to detect any corrosion of the pipes, beneath the surface of the hessian cloth, till it is too late to save the pipe from destruction. Here, we might say, that for the very reason that such corrosion, of large pipes could not be detected until too late, the practice of wrapping large pipes has been generally abandoned, where the pipes cannot be dipped in anti-corrosive solution before there has been any opportunity of corrosive action having set in.

We do not propose to labour the question as the fact that the largest and most important Municipalities throughout the world, have adopted lap-welded pipes, and this almost invariably for work, where a high pressure is required, speaks for itself, but we do not protest most strongly at the misleading and self-evidently biased statements contained in your Engineers' report, published in the Press, and we feel constrained in our own defence to send a copy of this letter to the Press, in order that our refutation of those remarks may have as full publicity as your Hydraulic Engineer's misstatements.—We beg, etc.,

(Sd.) A. E. DE CHASTELAIN,
Representative in India and Ceylon of The British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd.
Representative of ERIC BERGSTROM. Messrs. Boving & Co., Ltd., London.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am not particularly interested on the merits of whether Cast Iron or Steel should be adopted, but surely the subject is of sufficient importance to the Ratepayers of Bombay to warrant a full investigation on the merits of the relative materials. To a casual observer the matter seems to resolve itself into the question of what is the ultimate cost to the City. It is needless surely for the members of the Municipality to shield themselves behind their Executive Officers as after all the question is what is the known respective lives of the materials ? When this is decided and allowance made for annual maintenance charges the matter can be settled by any actuary. It seems incredible that any member of the Municipality will care to approve of a material if there is any possibility of its requiring replacing within a few years, with its attendant inconvenience and suffering to the City.—Yours etc.

H. RAMAKRISHN RAO.

Bombay, 9th April.

Mr. J. Watson acts as Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. F. G. Wegley on deputation.

Mr. W. H. L. Stephenson, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, takes six months' combined leave. Mr. J. Donald acts.

According to informations received in Ootacamund her Excellency Lady Pentland, with his Excellency's Surgeon and one of the A. D. C's. is expected to arrive there on the 9th instant at noon.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

MR. METCALFE RETURNS TO THE ATTACK.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us :—

12, Bank Street,
Bombay, 31st March, 1913.

The Managing Director, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co.

Dear Sir,—I have again to complain of a tram-car not waiting for me, when I required to transfer to it.

This afternoon, at Sassoon Dock Terminus, I took the Tardeo Tram No. 15, and bought transfer ticket G. 956673 for Wari Bunder, clipped by my request to change at Museum East. On arrival at that place at 2-35 p.m., I saw tram-car No. 150 start for Wari Bunder; I asked the conductor in my tram-car No. 15 to stop the Wari Bunder car for me to transfer, saying to him "Wo gharry kurrar karo". The conductor No. 262 replied, "Hum kaisa kurrar kare ?" and did nothing. Conductor No. 250 was also in my tram-car, and also did nothing, and the Wari Bunder car went on without me. Though my ticket was clipped to change at Museum East, I decided to proceed in the car I was in the hope that at Fort Market or before arrival there, I might overtake the Wari Bunder car and get into it ; this did not happen, I arrived at Fort Market at 2-41 p.m., and had to wait there 10 minutes in the sum. At 2-51 p. m., Wari Bunder car No. 126 arrived, and I proceeded in it to my destination arriving there at least ten minutes late.

You will remember that last January, I caused you to prosecute me for the same reason as the above. Your Managing Director, Mr. Rimington, then suggested in the local Press that I should have done better if I had addressed a complaint to your offices. I shall be glad to hear from you regarding the present complaint.

I have been informed that consequent on my prosecution and correspondence, which followed in the local Press, trams have been waiting for transfer passengers, but of this I have no personal knowledge and the present case goes to show the reverse; I hope to hear from you that my case is an exception. From Mr. Rimington's suggestion that I should have addressed a complaint to your offices, I gather that it is intended that cars should wait for transfer passengers when practicable; I shall be glad to hear from you that this is the case. I hope that you will recognise that my request for this information is reasonable; it is information which I think the public ought to have and which I think you must wish the public to have, and therefore I ask for it.

In the correspondence, which followed my prosecution, I pointed out that much inconvenience is caused to the tram-using public by the bye-law, which provides that change of cars can only be made at the point clipped on a transfer ticket, and I suggested that the bye-law if really a necessary one should be relaxed under some conditions. This afternoon, when I decided to go on to Fort Market in the Tardeo car, instead of changing at Museum East as clipped on my ticket I was aware that I was contravening the bye-law and I expected objections from the conductor ; I was, however, pleasantly surprised to find that he made no objections to my getting into his car at Fort Market though my ticket was clipped for Museum East, which I carefully pointed out to him. It is obvious that the conductor did the reasonable thing, and I hope that if it was not your intention that he should do so, you will not in this case visit it on his head.

I may here mention that with reference to the journey beween Sassoon Dock and Wari Bunder, I have been informed that when proceeding towards Wari Bunder conductors insist on clipping tickets to change at Fort Market, they refuse to clip tickets at Museum East, where one can usually get straight into a car and sit and wait in shelter instead of having to stand at Fort Market in sun or rain as the case may be. I have reason to suppose I am correctly informed on this point, and I think it would be well if you would inquire into it. Of course my experience of to-day is the reverse. When starting on my journey this afternoon, it was my intention to test this and to change at Museum East, if the conductor insisted on clipping to change at Fort Market; he actually clipped as asked by me. I am also informed that though when going in the direction of Wari Bunder, passengers are not allowed to change at Museum East, they may do so when travelling in the opposite direction, which appears to be entirely inconsistent.

As mentioned in my correspondence in the Press, only tram-users can appreciate the grave inconvenience and discomfort caused by this bye-law, and I am quite sure that as you and your staff are not ordinary tram-users, you cannot know what it is ; I would earnestly ask you to make enquiries as to this from ordinary and regular users of the trams. I now believe that the bye-law is intended to prevent the possible fraud of people travelling unlimited distances or time in the trams, but as the amount of such fraud would be so slight as to be negligable it is not right that to prevent it, the public should be put to such very great inconvenience and discomfort ; it thus appears that the bye-law is a bad one, and should be deleted. I cannot hear of any place except Bombay, where there is such a bye-law, and I believe that in the time of the Bombay horse cars it did not exist, or that if it did it was practically never enforced.

I shall be glad to hear from you whether under your interpretation or possible relaxation of the bye-law, the conductor was justified in not objecting to my boarding his car at Fort Market, though my ticket was clipped for Museum East.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) J. G. E. METCALFE.

Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

J. G. E. Metcalfe Esqr., 12 Bank Street, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Many thanks for your letter of the 31st ultimo, I much regret that you have had caused to complain of the Wari Bunder car starting from Museum without waiting for transfer passengers as they should do. We have had considerable trouble in getting our men to work this transfer satisfactorily, and only recently superseded a starter, who had proved negligent. I take it, however, that you are a regular traveller and the instance you quote is an isolated one. The attention has been improved in this respect, as we have had no other complaints of late.

In the case you quote you were quite in order in travelling on to Fort Market, but the conductor should have clipped your ticket making Fort Market, your second allowable change. We allow changes at either Museum, Fort Market, or Crawford Market.

Wherever practicable, cars wait for transfer passengers, that is to say :—

When cars are a reasonable distance from a junction, and the car at the junction has not already been waiting there some time, it will wait for transfer passengers, and this has always been done. Mistakes are made now and again, but it is impossible to avoid them.

With regard to the bye-law, which provides that the change of car must only be made at the place of change clipped, this is absolutely necessary to prevent extensive fraud, and if instead of changing at the junction originally clipped a passenger travels on to a further junction, his ticket should be clipped for that further change.

I would point out that in Bombay, we have one of the most difficult Tramway traffic problems in the world, as we not only have a universal "point to point" transfer involving up to three changes, which to my knowledge exists in no other city, but we also have to deal with a high percentage of passengers, who will and do defraud us if they possibly can.

I am aware that you in common with many other of our critics are under the impression that our staff is somewhat autocratic and disinclined to listen to suggestions, but if you knew the trouble which is taken, and the attention to minute details, which is continually given in our efforts to make the system run smoothly and satisfactorily at the same time protecting our shareholders interests, you would, I think, give our officers a word of praise.

If therefore you would care to have a chat with our Traffic Manager, Mr. Lucas, he would be delighted to see you, and will be only too glad to discuss any points you may like to raise. I hope, therefore, that you will be so good as to give him this opportunity.—Yours, &c.,

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
(S.D.) A. T. COOPER.
Managing Engineer.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

APRIL 10.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
After the Chamber Work is Over.
For Consent Decree.

23-09—Mat J and M, Jamnabai vs Rakhiabai, Unwala P and P.
Originating Summons.

160-13—Mulla and M, M H Wadia vs J B Wadia Little and Co.
Short Cause.

275-13—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Karimbai Ebrahim and Co vs Tricumdas Lalji, Maneklal and T.
Testamentary Suits.

3-13—P Sme B and Co Girdhar Kalidas vs Narbada Alias Bhowli, Mulji K and Th.

30-12—Mulji K and T, Karsandas Dayabhai vs Girdhar Kalidas, Sme B and Co.
Long Causes.

114-13—Payne and Co, Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co vs Sha Vanmuti Jaitha, Jam. R and D.

605-22461-12—Craw B and Co The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt and others, Edg G W and Co.

1005-12—D J Mantri D K Thakur vs The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co, Craigie B and C.

550-11—Metubai J and M Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H; Manchersha and N.

310-11—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bhavanji Bhaldaman, Captain and V.

766-11—Wacha and Co. R D Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yossoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M, Pirari Hasan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1319-12—Edg G W and Co, Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazaar and Co, Payne and Co.

43-13—Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

310-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Shamji Ladha and Co, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

311-03 Malvi H M and R, Mamraj Rambhayat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1276-12—Chit M and K, Manaji. "Kuverji" Raje Shirke vs. M J Vakil, Subnis and Co.

1201-12—Subnis and G M G Vakil vs M C R Shirke Chit M and K.

594-12—Subnis and G, Baisitabai vs. G M Dukle and others Duph F & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd. vs the Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

676-12—Subnis and G, Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T., Chitnavis M and K.

45- 2—Wadia G and Co, Pranjivandas vs G H Kerkabhoy and Bicknell M R and W.

320-11446-12—Surajmal and Co, Motichand Jamnadas vs Sunderji Girdhar, Motichand.

27-13 Mulji K and Th, Lady Jambai v Mahomed H Tharia Toper Cap and V.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co, Hari Bhan Lupne vs Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla, Pestonji R K and Co.

887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others, Pestonji, R K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th, Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Huseri Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagave widow Mulji K and Th.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, Biknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M, Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another, Jamsetji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another, Jamsetji R and D.

774-12—Little and Co, Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another, Edgelow G and Co.

375-12—Captain and V, Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow, Craw B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopurao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.

479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Ragh N & Co, and Hiralal & Co.

434-11—Mulla and M, S D Mehta, vs J. H. Bamboat, Shamrao M and H

1072-11—Mulla and M, S D Mehta vs. J H. Sham M and K.

42-12 Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Nandrai Fulchand vs. Messrs. Chhejjoo Ram and Sons. Payand Co.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 16s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.
Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, SURATTE, and POONA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIANS AND THE SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Nearly 30 years ago, Professor Wordsworth of the Elphinstone College, a name held in high esteem and veneration by educated natives of Western India, addressed letters to your paper on what was known as the Jurisdiction Bill. These letters which were written between February and July 1883, were subsequently collected in the form of a pamphlet and published with a prefatory letter from the learned professor. They are interesting reading and are important at the present day inasmuch as they contain the views of one of the most liberal minded and sympathetic Englishman who ever came to India, on the employment of natives of India in the Civil Service. He writes "obviously, one position of great importance to which attention should be directed to the constitution of the Covenanted Civil Service and the proportion in it of native and European members. I have expressed an opinion in these letters, to which I still adhere, that Lord Lytton's patronage service is a mere delusion and snare, and was probably part of that nobleman's scheme for excluding as far as possible, from the service of Government natives of active intelligence and independent character. They are already in fact practically excluded from competing in London by the conditions of the examination. I think the time is come when one-third of the service ought to be reserved for competition in India and provision made for the support of a certain number of successful native candidates during a two years' residence in England by the institution of Government scholarships." These views are not extravagant, for, according to your London correspondant, whose letter is published in your issue of the 29th March, they are shared by another eminent Anglo-Indian, Sir George Birdwood, so far as the proportion of the employment of indigenuous talent is concerned. And the recent memorandum of the Bombay Government has advocated the grant of scholarships recommended by Professor Wordsworth.

The occasion for the letters was the controversy regarding the conferring of Jurisdiction to native Magistrates over European British subjects in the mofussil. But the reasons urged apply with equal, if not greater force to the circumstances at the present day. At the time the letters were written, the Indian National Congress and the various political institutions which have followed in its wake, had not come into existence. The vernacular press had not acquired that immense influence which it wields to-day. There was not such a wide feeling of discontent which is now too plain to be disregarded. The relations between Europeans and Indians were still marked by feelings of respects and decorum on the part of the latter. The racial problem had not reached the stage of acute bitterness it has assumed to-day. The Cry of India for the Indians had not assumed such proportions and was not so vehemently preached as it is at this hour. The cult of the bomb with its attendant paraphernalia was still a foreign cult. It was pointed out by Professor Wordsworth that with the diffusion of political knowledge the people of India had acquired capacity to form political Judgements and that it has neither desirable nor politic to restrict the possible area of employment, under the Crown. That to shut out Indians from higher grades of service, has equivalent to a formal vote of want of confidence in them, and that such an idea was neither favourable to sentiments of cordiality nor of mutual respect. That such a policy was a blow to their self-respect and involved unendurable humiliation to them. He urged further that though the consequences of such a policy may appear insignificant, it was evident to any who was capable of serious political reflection that it contained the germs of grave future political embarrassment. I quote the following words from his letter of the 28th February. "We have conceded to the people of India the boon of a free press; we are on the eve of giving a great extension to popular education; the movements and agitations of European political life are beginning to awake a reflex action in India. We have at present no active political discontent to dread; no secret Societies inspired by burning hatred of British Supremacy and British name; but rather as sincere an attachment to British Rule as any foreign government can ever hope to enjoy. If ever there was a time for making cautious advances in the direction of a more complete equality between different races and classes of Her Majesty's Subjects in India, the present is surely the time." For educated Indians no better plea could have been written.—Yours, &c.

K. M. O.

Indore, April 4th 1913.

KING GEORGE'S ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Municipality is renumbering the houses on the road known as Esplanade Road. Would it be too much to ask the Municipality to stay such renumeration pending consideration of the following suggestion.

The reason why the name was given to the road known as Esplanade Road is somewhat obscure to the present generation, and any change in the name of this highway would not outrage sentiment except perhaps in the case of a few who have lived beyond the middle period of life and would prefer to retain the good old-time name. Up-to-date feeling, however, would welcome the changing of the names of the roads beginning with the Marble Gate at the Apollo Bunder and ending with the Gaiety Theatre, or Crawford Market, to that of King George's Road, King George's Street, or King George's Highway, in identification with the great visit to India and the route of His Majesty's drive through this city in company with the Queen, and also by reason of its having been the first visit of a King and Queen of England and Emperor and Empress of India to this great dependency.—Yours, etc.,

WALTER PROCTER.

Bombay, April 9.

'BOMBAY-SIND CONNECTION.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent utterances of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, at Karachi, followed so closely by the visits of the Rao of Cutch to Delhi, and Bombay have again revived the almost fading hopes of the Cutchee community that their benighted Province would be connected with the rest of India by a railway running through the very heart of it. The question of connecting Karachi with Bombay is very old, but, through some reason or another, the State has always managed to maintain its insular position, and the Government of India have not been pleased to press the matter further "in deference to the wishes of the Rao of Cutch." There is reason to believe from recent developments that the question which was once supposed to have been shelved has again forced the attention of the Government so much so that the other day Lord Sydenham assured us that "objections of the Durbar will, in time, disappear."

The transfer of the Capital to Delhi has given a stimulus to Karachi, such as may well be envied by other cities. The proposed Trans-Persian Railway has, also, given it a good deal of prominence. And again the question of transferring the province of Sind to the administrative control of the Punjab has come to the forefront. All these signs, read together, prognosticate a bright future. The one thing, however, that cannot be understood by the man-in-the street is "the objections of the Rao of Cutch." They have never been placed before the public, and no effort seems to have been made to thresh them out under the glare of public opinion. And one always wonders what they could possibly be. The Durbar probably thinks much about the question of railway jurisdiction. But only a glance at the past experience of other Native States through whose territories big railways have been constructed, would at once set such a question at rest. The "drain" theory which has long been exploded, may plausibly be put forth by the Durbar; but unlike the neighbouring provinces of Sind and Gujarat Cutch exports almost next to nothing and imports a good deal from abroad—even some of the foodstuffs coming from those very provinces. It may also be advanced that the construction of a line through the heart of Cutch would paralyze the coasting trade and the ports might consequently suffer. But all fears on that score are groundless, inasmuch as railways have nowhere been known to have competed successfully with waterways in the matter of freights. Bombay, Karachi, Muscat, and even Zanzibar would then be as much near to the ports of Cutch as when the railway was not constructed, and it always pays merchant's better to import things by sea rather than by land. The customs may dwindle only slightly, but is there any reason to believe that the same will not be more than amply recompensated by the additional receipt of the Durbar's Customs Lines within its own territory all along the railway.

It is a matter of no small regret, however, that the human element has entirely been lost sight of in the consideration of this question. What really counts in the matter is the population of Cutch residing both in and out of it. You know, Sir, that one half of the Cutchee-speaking people live in all parts of India, and as a Cutchee I could say that Bombay and Karachi would lose much of their splendour if the Cutches made up their mind to depart. And it is the heart-felt desire of each and all of them to see their isolated province being traversed by some sort of railway, so that they could travel to their old homes with as much ease and comfort as they do in other parts of the Indian Empire. It is a case of hopes long delayed, but their cry is one that cannot go unheard for ever.—Yours, etc.,

A CUTCHEE.

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "MALOJA," APRIL 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" with the English mails of the 28th ultimo which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Billings, Miss.	Hawksley, Mr. C. W.
Birkley, Mr. H.	Moffatt, Miss. R.
Carter, Mrs G. L. and infant	North, Miss.
de Rozario, Miss.	Newth, Dr. W. H. D.
Frederickson, Mr. W. W.	Paull, Mr. E. H.
Graham, Lt. F. R. W.	Smith, Miss.
Hope, Mr. H. G.	Sonnemans, Miss L.
Halliday, Mr. M. A.	Tutwiler, Mrs. T.
Humphery, Mrs. J.	Westward, Miss A. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Blunt, Mr.	Howell, Capt. N.
Bamber, Mrs. C. and Miss.	Howell, Capt. R. H.
Blount, Mr. N.	Harrison, Dr. E. P.
Conyngham, Capt. C. T.	Hogarth Mr. T. J.
Cumming, Mr. A. M. S.	Kenchal, Mr. P.
Davis, Major N.	Murray, Miss M.
De Butts, Mrs.	Macpherson, Mr. A. G. H.
Eteson, Mrs.	Miller, Mrs. W. H.
Fairweather, Mr. D. W.	Menasche, Mr. G.
Garrett, Miss M. E. A.	Maxwell, Major D. W.
Gordon, Mrs.	Munn, Mr. L.
Harwood, Mr. W. A.	Rawlings, Mr. F. H.
Hodges, Mr. H. E.	Sharp, Mr. F. E.
Harvy, Mrs. T. H. and infant, Miss. and Nurse	Scott, Mr. A. B.
	Stedman, Mr. G. C.
	Thompson, Major E. G.
	Westmacott, Mr. T. H.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Garrett, Miss M. E. A.	Scott, Mr. A. B.
Macpherson, Mr. A. G. H.	Westmacott, Mr. T. H.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bliss, Mr.	Lorimer, Capt. E.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Keenlyside, Mr. B. C. H.	Mackay, Mr. W. Stead, Mr. I.

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Bliss, Mr.	Lorimer, Capt. E.
Percival, Major C. V.	

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "CIRCASSIA," APRIL 10.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia," will sail from No. 2 Shed Victoria Dock on the morning of the 10th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 10-15 a.m. sharp.

TO MARSEILLES.

Bateman, Rev A H	Robinson, Mrs C W

TO LONDON.

Archer, Mrs S A	Norman Walker, Mrs J, 2 children, infant and nurse
Andrew, Lt-Col D C A	
Andrew, Mrs	
Bource, Mrs W A	Roberts, Mr B J
Bradish, Capt	Reynell, Mr B
Barraclough, Mr F	Simpson, Mr A B
Fairbrother, Lt-Col W F	Smith, Mr J
	Silberrad, Mr C A
Fairbrother, Mrs	Silberrad, Mrs, 2 children and nurse
Gawthorne, Mr A H	
Hudson, Brig-Gen H	Somer Taylor, Mr C
Joseph, Mrs E A A	Thompson, Lt
Keary, Maj Gen H D A	Vost, Mr H
	Vost, Mrs
Leslie, Mr	Webb, Miss E C
Langston, Mr A C	Webb, Mr M

TO LIVERPOOL.

Brocas Howell, Mr B	McGregor, Miss D
Brocas Howell, Mrs, infant and nurse	Oliver, Miss
	Polwhele, Mrs J A
Mr Bowlen's nurse and infant	Stafford, Miss
	Synge, Mrs M, 3 children, Governess and nurse
Commeline, Lt Col F H B	
Commeline, Mrs	Synge, Miss
French, Mrs	Swan, Mrs E and infant
French, Miss	
Gordon, Capt B G R	Smith, Miss
Hill, Miss B G	Lamas' Mrs 2 infants
Molesworth, Maj R P	Wilson, Rev W A
Molesworth, Mrs and infant	Wilson, Mrs
	Wilson, Mr J
McPhedran, Rev	Wilson, Mrs
McPhedran, Mrs and infant	Watson, Mrs F

FIGHTING IN SWATOW

CHINA.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

SOME INDIGNANT DENIALS.

Peking, Mar. 7.

The National Opium Conference this morning passed a resolution indignantly denying the charges made against China, with reference to the methods adopted to suppress opium, contained in the remarks of the Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the Chamber, and also of the statement in the "North-China Herald" that China was trampling on treaties. The meeting passed the following resolution :—That China, in the face of great difficulties, is seeking honestly to carry out the provisions of the Opium Agreement, which was signed by the weak Manchu Government. That China is doing her part so well by a vigorous policy of prohibition that there is now practically no market for Indian opium, and that China is rightly suppressing smoking and the retail-trade, thus killing the wholesale trade without infringing treaty obligations. The majority of provinces are still open to the importation of Indian opium, but imports are gradually ceasing owing to the diminished demands. The meeting considered that such inaccurate statements, by producing irritation among the Chinese, injuriously affected foreign commerce and trade.

A committee was appointed to draw up a public answer to the charge mentioned. The meeting also decided to request the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to issue a similar denial.

An appreciation was voted of the statement of Mr. F. D. Acland, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons regarding Great Britain's alleged insistance that China should pay for opium which she did not want. It was resolved to forward despatches to the British Government and to British anti-opium societies, expressing appreciation of their sympathetic attitudes and also voicing the earnest desire of the Chinese people to bring the opium trade to a speedy end.

The meeting considered that reports from several foreign concessions and treaty ports indicated unnecessary hindrances and difficulties regarding opium prohibition.

SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS.

Peking, Mar. 9.

The Opium Conference adopted the view that as the Chinese by opium emancipation have created circumstances which have altered conditions in China, opium merchants should be paid for stocks landed in China. The Conference did not sympathise with the opium merchants, but recognized that they were carrying on business in accordance with the treaties. As China was unable to buy all these stocks, other measures should be sought with the threefold object of helping to relieve China from a domestic danger, repaying the merchants, and freeing the heavily involved banks.

Reports were read showing the steady diminution of stocks at the treaty ports. The Conference, therefore, considered in view of the possibility of China otherwise being saddled with a huge amount of Indian opium, that the Government was likely to take the line of least resistance by not applying rigorously the immediate prohibition of smoking.

The delegates were of the opinion that this feature was calculated to delay general suppression of opium and unanimously passed the following resolution :—"China wishing for closer co-operation and fellowship in the brotherhood of nations, and desiring to take her place as regards peace in the progress of the world has found it necessary to abandon her past arrogance and seclusion. The transition is bringing many difficulties, yet the country is progressing steadily. Opium has brought untold ruin and trouble on the Chinese people, who are finding suppression a difficult task requiring help. In times of flood and famine the world has generously assisted her for which the Chinese are deeply grateful. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has declared that opium has created greater ruin in China than flood and famine, and this the delegates believe to be true. The Conference therefore appeals to the Y. M. C. A. and all missionary bodies to start subscriptions in all countries with a view to raising a fund to purchase and publicly to burn as large a portion as possible of the opium stocks in the Treaty ports.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Peking, Mar. 8.

The Governor of Honan has telegraphed to the International Reform Bureau as follows:—Regarding your telegram stating that poppy was growing in certain districts in Honan and also the report that my relatives were concerned in it, I desire to state that we are actively suppressing cultivation of opium and that I shall not spare anyone, even my brother, if they are found to be connected with the opium trade. We are now making the fullest inquiries.

The Governor of Kansu has telegraphed to the Bureau :—Replying to your telegram, the reports of present cultivation of opium are incorrect. As yet it is too early to plant poppy, but I guarantee that no poppy will be grown in Kansu this spring.

General Sun has sent the following telegram to the Bureau:—The military operations continue to be successful. Nine-tenths of the poppy in the Hsinghwa district has now been destroyed.

The Governor of Kiangsu has telegraphed, reporting that strict investigations are being made.

CROPS STILL FLOURISHING.

A Kueiyang correspondent writing on Feb. 18 says:—Although attempts have been made in some districts to uproot opium, no serious effort has yet been made to deal with the matter on an adequate scale. Information to hand from these just arrived from other parts of the province reveals the fact that very much opium is still growing. There is no longer the excuse that military operations near the Hunan border hinder opium suppression. Things are now quiet, with the exception of robber bands in various districts throughout the province.

The sale of opium in this city is now in the hands of a large number of shopkeepers, who each deposit dols. 100 with the official Opium Bureau and who are supposed to keep a strict record of all sales, with a view to the gradual extinction of the trade. But, as a matter of fact, these shopkeepers find the business a very paying one and there is so far no indication that the trade is being diminished.

Some time ago the Police Bureau prohibited indiscriminate selling of "anti-opium" (i.e. opium care) medicine, requiring all would-be vendors to submit their medicine to the Bureau for examination; only those who receive an official permit being allowed to sell. In theory the plan is excellent but like so many of our Kueichow "reforms," it is just a paper one. True, the permits are secured, but the examination must be very superficial, for just the same medicines are offered for sale and real cures are few.

FIGHTING AT SWATOW.

A Swatow correspondent, writing on Feb. 2, says:—Serious trouble has arisen in connexion with the suppression of opium growing in the Jaoping prefecture. This season the poppy is being cultivated is every place in which it was formerly grow-except perhaps under the very eye and hand of the law. Even the proximity of magistrates determined to put down the cultivation does not always act as a deterrent, for within a mile and a half of Swatow, where repression is very effective, poppy plants can be seen growing in the fields.

THE VILLAGERS SUCCESSFUL.

General Wu and his colleague, General Lin are determined to rid this region of the plant but unfortunately personal jealousy prevents their acting in perfect accord. Li recently took a body of his well-trained troops to Jaoping and began operations against the farmers in whose fields he found the poppy growing. These men, encouraged by the immunity which others enjoyed last year, scoffed at his threats and eventually, when they found he was in earnest, assembled in great numbers and opened fire on his troops. The villagers were not accustomed to the smokeless powder of Li's men, and so many lost their lives by exposing themselves to what they thought were mere air guns.

But numbers told and at last Li's men were in a very tight place. Three of their number managed to make their way to a big house near by and closing the door held the place. Of the others, about fourteen are dead and many more wounded. Li sent an urgent request for reinforcements and a machine gun, but Wu, whose light has been somewhat eclipsed by that of his younger and more modern colleague, refused him both and telegraphed to Canton asking whether he need send the gun or not. Canton was for leniency, but a second despatch convinced Wu of the necessity of prompt action and the reinforcements and gun have now gone.

Meanwhile, Wu himself has found trouble at his door. His first command, when he landed in Swatow, was a half-disciplined crowd of pirates, brigands and some decent men. Since Li's arrival with decently-drilled troops, Wu has been gradually disbanding his apology for an army.

Want of discipline is not the only reason for this. The men were soaked through and through with Triad teaching. Instead of shipping them off to their homes Wu, to save money, gave them their disbandment allowance and let them loose in the port. The money soon disappeared and these men, poor and masterless, are a menace to the peace, for a Triad member always carries his little be-ribboned dagger.

An effort was made by Triads elsewhere to make use of these men, who only wanted a leader. Permission was granted to Wu to search incoming steamers, with no apparent result; so pickets were trebled and an arrest made of a man said to have been a ship's compradore, who was shot a few days later. As far as we can judge things, are quiet again.

THE EX-EMPEROR'S EDUCATION.

A Peking message dated Mar. 10 says:—On the proposition of Prince Chun, ex-Regent, Yu Kuei-fei, the senior concubine of Emperor Tung Chih, who has been in charge of the education of the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, has been replaced by Chen Kuei-fei, a concubine of Emperor Kuang Hsu. Chen Kuei-fei, is now thirty-four years of age, and the child ex-Emperor is said to be much attached to her. The Ching Dynasty family council and President Yuan Shi-kai have agreed to this change. A special rank has been conferred upon Yu Kuei-fei.

The "Peking Daily News" stated recently:—We understand that Prince Ching has been repeatedly urged to come to Peking in connexion with the question of selecting a successor to the Lung Yu Empress-Dowager. The position of Empress Dowager is now claimed by Yu Kuei-fei, senior concubine of Emperor Tung Chih, and the regular procedure would be a memorial from Prince Ching, or one of the senior Manchu Princes, praying her to assume the title. Yu Kuei-fei's character is thus described in Princess Der Ling's book. "Two years in the Forbidden City." The authoress found that Tung Chih's secondary wives were highly educated, one of them Yu Kuei-fei, being exceptionally clever. She could write poetry and play many musical instruments, and was considered to be the best educated lady in the Empire of China. Her knowledge of western countries and customs surprised me very much; she seemed to know a little bit of everything. She showed me several poems which she had written but they were of a melancholy character plainly showing the trend of her thoughts. She was in favour of establishing schools for the education of young girls as very few could even read or write their own language.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL, TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th April, 1913.

116. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall, on Monday, the 14th April 1913 at 9-30 p.m.

Admission by tickets only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free Tickets of Admission for Two Ladies and one Gentleman. Extra tickets for a Gentleman or Lady Rs. 2 each.

Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 Noon on the 12th April, 1913.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

117 Gun-Practice No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Malabar Battery at 4-30 p.m sharp on 19th April, 1913, and carry out Practice from the 10 inch H. P. Guns.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible, not later than 12th April, 1913.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

1. There will be a meeting of all Members of B. V. A. Cricket Club at Head-Quarters on Thursday 10th instant at 7 p.m.

2. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at 6-45 p.m., on Thursday, 10th April, 1913, at Headquarters.

Business :—To elect a Committee for the purpose of arranging for decoration, etc., at the Annual Prize distribution on Monday, 14th April 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th April, 1913.

241. Transfer—No 4967 Cyclist H Hildreth is transferred from "E" to "1" Company.

242. Promotion—Vol H Hildreth is promoted Cr Sergt, in "I" Company.

243. Parade—The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade at Head Quarters on Monday the 14th instant at 7 30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt., Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BURGOYNE

BURGOYNE'S "One Solution." Jet Black.

HAIR DYE

Awarded the Gold Medal at the London Hairdressers' Exhibition.

IS PERMANENT.

Produces a Natural Shade.

DEFIES DETECTION

Does not destroy the Hair. Imparts Gloss and Life to the Hair.

Supplied in all Shades from Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE'S HAIR DYE IMITATES NATURE.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.

For RELIABILITY

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from :—

KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

GRANDE CHARTREUSE LIQUEURS—

Now made in Tarragona, Spain, and again shipped in the old shape bottles and under the labels here shown.

These Liqueurs are as delicious now as they were —formerly—being made with the

Same Plants, the Same Ingredients, according to the Same Secret Process as of old and by the Same Chartreux Monks who used to make them in France, previous to their expulsion.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
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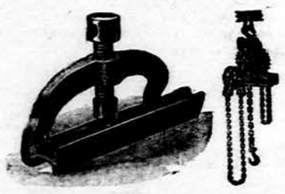

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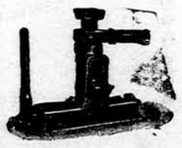

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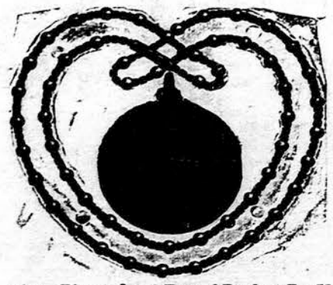

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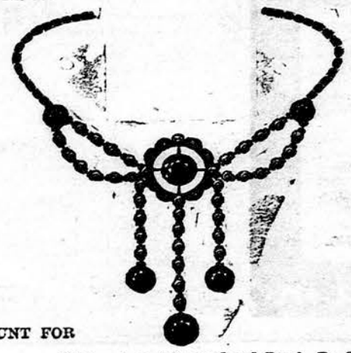

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